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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post]

THE SONG OF THE CENTENARIAN.

BY JAMES LINEN.

I am dreary and chill, I am feeble and old,
And the life-giving rays of the warm sun are cold.
From the keen frosts of age to what land can I flee?
What is summer to youth is bleak winter to me.

For what object I'm spared, for what purpose I live,
Human wisdom is dumb, and no reason will give;
I have nothing to love, I have nothing to crave,
And life's sun will soon set in the night of the grave.

All my fond-cherished schemes like sweet visions have fled,
And the friends of my youth and my kindred are dead;
I am deaf as a rock that is dashed by the sea,
And am withered and gnarled like an old sapless tree.

Naught can gladden my heart—I am weary of strife,
And can struggle no more in the battle of life;
As my trust is in God, so I fear not my end,
And I know when Death comes he will come as a friend.

As I sit by the door, lone and desolate now,
Where the winds kindly fan my old time-wrinkled brow,
I oft dream of the past with eyes brimming with tears,
And a mind that gets lost in the dark mist of years.

Oh! I once had a wife; dear companion to me!
She was gentle and sweet as a mortal can be;
Soon she languished and died, and at one fatal blow,
All my hopes and my peace in her grave were laid low.

For a season too brief with a child I was blest;
With her mother she lies where the world weary rest,
And they sleep in one grave 'neath a green willow-tree,
Where the birds sweetly sing, though they sing not for me.

Like some angel of light, from the pure realms above,
Patient Charity comes, the fair sister of Love;
And with a kind heart, and a smile on her face,
Like a child leads me onward, the last of my race.

Age has bleached my hair white, and so dim is my sight,
That clear noon I scarce know from the darkness of night;
With a feeble, bent form, a heart crushed with despair,
The sad burden of life is to heavy to bear.

The cold creeps up my limbs and the red stream grows chill;
Soon the fountain will freeze and forever be still;
Though my body is weak I am strong in my faith,
And long to pass through the dark shadows of death.

New York, November, 1871.

NICE BOYS.

Three Canadian Children Cavorting Around Detroit with Eight Thousand Dollars, Stolen Money in Their Possession.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A week or two ago a man named Stennington, living at Montreal, went with his family to Toronto to pay a visit to his sister. The gentleman had for some weeks been thinking of removing to Toronto and going into business, and had accumulated about $7,600 from sales of real estate. Thinking he might want to use the money he took it to Toronto with him, nearly all of it, or all except $240, being in greenbacks or bank bills, and nearly all the bills of large denominations. The money was deposited in a bank for several days, when, having about concluded a business arrangement, it was taken out, and Wednesday afternoon it was placed in a china closet for a few hours. Stonington has a son Frank fifteen years old, and at eight o'clock he asked permission to go to the depot and see an acquaintance off. An hour afterwards the father came to the house for his money, and behold it was gone. His boy having been seen in the vicinity of the closet, and being rather a "fast" youth, it was at once suspected that he had stolen it. The father rushed to the depot, found a boy who had seen his son take the train with two other boys, and he telegraphed ahead for some officer to stop the boys. In writing the dispatch he described Frank's dress, but failed to ta te that he was a boy, instead of a man and so when the train was searched by the officer the three lads escaped his attention. The boys got off at London, purchased each a new overcoat and hat, as well as a lot of confectioneries and notions, and finally concluded to remain all night. According to their own statement, they had set out to see the world, and they squandered $10 or $15 in knocking around London that night, or until the express train came along. Getting a little frightened at seeing on officer eye them sharply, they changed their programme about staying all night, and came along to Windsor, arriving here yesterday morning at half-past 7 o'clock.

As for the father, he took the next train for Toronto, but got off at a small station on false information, made another delay, and reached Windsor at half-past nine yesterday morning, two hours behind the boys. Starting up the street, almost the first faces he saw were those of the three boys, each smoking a cigar, and being on the way to take the ferry. They were so dumb with amazement that none of the trio could utter a word for some time. They were taken to a hotel, a room was secured, and then there was a scene, to which outsiders were not admitted. The money had been divided, as to bulk, and each pocket was filled, while one of the boys had $300 or $400 in his boot legs. About $150 of the money had been used up, but the lads calculated on "slinging the stamps" when they reached Detroit. Frank was the oldest, while one of the lads was only twelve years of age.

PROFLIGACY OF LONDON.

A London clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, head of the Ritualistic movement, gives a dreadful account of the profligacy exisiting in the British metropolis. Speaking of his own parish, he says: "It is no exaggeration for me to state that I am surrounded by 8,000 prostitutes and thieves; the remainder of the population is made up of the poorest class of venders of fish and vegetables, a good sprinkling of Irish, and numbers of Italians and other foreigners. Young and old, male and female, eat, drink and sleep together indiscriminately, in places so filthy that a farmer would consider them unfit for the pigs." His hearer inquired if the dwellings of the people were not under the surveillance of the police. The parson said: "No; I look upon this dreadful system of living as at the bottom of nearly all the evils in our social system; from it spring all the other evils by which we are afflicted, but the Government seems unwilling or unable to assist us in putting it down."

The upper classes meanwhile are reveling in wealth and luxury almost incredible. The Queen, with the fortune of $35,000,000, which she has amassed, is the only one who exhibits any sign of thrift or economy. The Prince of Wales is head and shoulders plunged in debt, and the Dukes of Hamilton and Newcastle, with many of the other leading nobles, are involved in bankruptcy by their extravigance, while the authorities vie with them in showing utter indifference to the condition of the poor. "I could not describe to you," says the same reverend gentleman, "the scenes of horror which might be constantly witnessed from our own windows, and nothing short of a cry of murder brings the police to our aid. So long as decency and order reign in the great throughfares they seem to care nothing for the deeds of darkness which are perpetrated in open day in these back slums. The other day I was compelled to witness acts of dreadful brutality, I sent for the officers, who seemed to treat the matter very coolly; and when I expostulated with them for permitting such acts of horror and inhumanity, they actually told me that it 'served us right,' and that we ought to have known better than to build a church and schools in so low a neighborhood." A state of affairs such as this preceeded the first revolution of France in 1789, and much of the brutality of this arose from the neglect with which the sufferings of the poor had previously been treated. If insurrection breaks out in England the excesses will probably be equally great. But the Government and upper classes, meanwhile, are heedless or indifferent. So true is the remark, that though individuals are sometimes taught by experience, nations, it should seem, never are.

A Mystery Solved.

Many a ghastly and ghostly story has been told heretofore about the "Mysteries of Paris," which, if Madame Rumor has been at all credible, are absolutely innumerable. The last "Mystery" that has been solved furnishes material for a day's gossip in the French metropolis, and of its nature and discovery a correspondent hastens to inform the world. In Rue Rampon there was an apparently deserted old mansion of the eighteenth century. Its iron doors were never opened; its shutters remained perennially closed; its gardens were wholly overgrown with weeds. But many nervous people were accustomed to tell strange stories about what they had seen and heard there. Lights had been occasionally observed flashing through the interstices of the shutters, sparks had ascended from the chimneys, and the murmuring of subdued voices had been detected. These allegations finally became so numerous and emphatic that the police, who had never been able to "make any thing" out of the building with all their ingenuity, determined to obtain admission in some way and find out the cause of the unaccountable manifestations. So they sounded the walls and examined the doors, but without effect. At last they discovered a long and dark subterraneau passage, leading toward the foundation. This they traversed until a wrought-iron door obstructed their advance. Returning to the upper air, somewhat angered by this time, the investigators secured the services of a brawny blacksmith who applied his biceps to a sledge hammer with such force as to break down one of the doors of the spectral abode, when an extraordinary spectacle met their gaze. The room was brilliantly lighted, and around the table sat a large number of terrified and fainting gamblers. It was a large gaming house. The mystery was solved, and Paris breathes freer.

The Reason Why.

Judge George Sharswood, in an address at a bar dinner in Philadelphia, some years ago, said that the crier is, generally, the only happy man in Court. While suitors are troubled, and lawyers are bickering, and judges are perplexed, the crier is generally found to be asleep, in happy oblivion of the worldly cares that surround him. But he is not exempt from mortal griefs—and we have a case reported in the books, older than black-letter law itself, dating back to the time when the English reports were printed in Norman French. He cites the case as follows: "The only happy man in the court is the man who is appointed to cry. That, sir, is a very old joke, which, there is very good authority for saying, is to be found in the year books—liber assisarum, it may be—where a dialogue is recorded with all that dramatic vivacity which makes the year books such delightful reading, as follows: 'Beaumont Ou le diable est ce cequin—le crier, Thomas Tompkins, pour faire proclamation, secundum legem?' However, sir, if you please, I will drop the low French, and give it in plain English: 'Beaumont, where the devil is that blackguard, the crier, Thomas Tompkins, to make proclamation according to law?' '*Pollexfen*, Tompkins says he cannot cry to-day, because his wife died last night.'"

The troop ship Orontes, with the Seventy-eighth regiment of Highlanders sailed from Halifax on Monday.

Eleven hundred dollars was raised in the Catholic churches at Halifax, on last Sunday, for the Chicago Catholics.

BENEFITS AND BLESSINGS.

A Thanksgiving Homily by the Lamp Post at the Custome House Corner—Let us be Content with what we have, and have Faith in the Future—True Happiness the result of Practice, and not the result of Accident—The year that has passed, and the year that is to Come.

A year ago I spoke to you out of the grey mists of the morning, just when the pulses of thy city began to beat with awakening life. I said my say and lapsed into a year's silence, leaving my thoughts to grow and ripen or wither and die as fate or fortune befel them.

Many ears that heard me then, will not be disturbed by the matin peals of the bells this morning.

A time-long silence has fallen upon many of my best friends and attentive listeners. Their ears are closed to the groans of nature and the love-words of friends alike. The sounds that greet them now are the poetry of Paradise and the golden chimes of the Great City of God's Love, whose gateways are studded with the stars, and whose streets are watered with the dews of the Love Eternal.

But it is not for me to talk to the living of the dead—or rather to the dead of the living. To-morrow one world will have passed beyond the portails of eternity and another have marked the dayspring of Time.

There is no reason why we should be more thankful to-day than upon any other day, but since it has grown a custom, let the day be made one of thanks-offering upon the shrine of every household.

Gratitude, we are taught by the grand and practical moralist, Seneca, is a cheap but a precious virtue, as well as a necessary oke.

It is so obvious, that wheresoever there is life there is a place for it.

So cheap, that the covetous and miserly may be grateful without expense.

So easy to acquire, that the sluggard may enrich himself with it and be at no expense.

So precious that the world would be bankrupt without it.

And so rare that it is callad the purest of crown jewels.

He is a grateful man who is ever ready and willing to return a benefit or do anything that will tend to increase the joys or assuage the sorrows of his fellows.

Gratitude in short is the corner stone of true happiness, and true happiness in this world is the countersign that leads to an eternity of joys in the world beyond.

To be happy the main point is to take care that we propose nothing but what is hopeful and honest. It will be equally troublesome to us, either not to succeed or to be ashsmed of the success. Therefore, let us be careful not to admit any ill design into our hearts; that we may lift up pure hands to heaven and ask nothing which another will be loser by. Let us pray for a good mind, which is a wish to no man's injury.

That man is truly happy who "eats only for hunger and drinks only for thirst; who stands upon his own legs, and lives by reason, and not by example; and provides for use and necessity, not for ostentation and pomp!" It is the part of a clown to do as other people do, the instinct of the ape that acts and does not comprehend.

Luxury steals upon us gently and by degrees.

First it shows itself in more than ordinary care of our bodies; next into the furniture of our houses, and then it gets into the fabric, curiosity and expense of the house itself; and lastly, it exhibits itself in the fantastical excesses of the table. Some men change and shuffle their meats, confound their sauces, serve that first that should be served last, and value their dishes, not for their taste but for their rarity. Thus the agents of happiness are turned into elements of discontent, and what are blessings to some are the most persistent curses to others.

But uninterrupted happiness is the lot of no man. The sun cannot shine without casting shadows, and as he shifts his place in the heavens to give his light to all, the whole world in turn comes within the circle of the shadow.

Within the small circuit of a year, how deep the shadow that has fallen upon nations and communities. War, and pestilence and famine have stricken the nations and caused human tears to flow like rivers of bitter waters. And yet it might have been worse for mankind.

Since last I chattered from this airy corner, one of the fairest cites of the land has melted like wax in the fierce hands of the Demon of Flame, and the altar places of ten thousand once happy homes, smoulder in ruins affording no shelter for any living creature.

The fate that so lately befel Chicago, like the burning of Lyons may serve to show us that we are never safe, and to arm us against all surprises. Of the latter it was said that it was a calamity almost witnout example. To stand unshaken in such a dire calamity is hardly to be expected, and our wonder is only equalled by our grief. The ancient philosopher said of the burning of Lyons, let this accident teach us to provide against all possibilities that fall within the power of fortune.

All external thing, he declares, are under her dominion; one while she calls our hands to her assistance: another while she contents herself with her own force, and destroys us with mischiefs of which we cannot find the author.

No time, place, or condition is excepted. She makes our very pleasures painful to us.

She makes war upon us in the depths of peace, and turns the means of our security into an occasion of fear.

She turns a friend into an enemy and makes a foe a companion.

We suffer the effects of war without any adversary.

And rather than fail, our felicity shall be the cause of our own destruction.

Lest we should either forget or neglect her power, every day produces something extraordinary.

She persecutes the most temperate with sickness, and wrecks the strongest constitutions.

She brings the innocent to punishment and assaults the most retired with tumults.

Those glories that have grown up with many ages, with infinite labor and expense and under the favor of many auspicious providences, one day scatters and is nothing.

While all these accidents are directly and inevitably in the nature of things, the fact that they do not befal us, or that we are given the fortitude to withstand them, is a whole world of reason why we should daily offer up thanksgiving, and why it is fitting that one day at least out of the three hundred and sixty five days should be especially set apart for this purpose.

To be happy is to give the most acceptable thank offering, and to make others happy fills the whole duty of man to man. Let this then be the grand central lesson for to-day's study and practice.

Profiting by the experiences of the year that has past since last we offered formal thanks for the lavish bounty of heaven, let us build the fabric of the next upon a better plan, that our years may grow to a glorious city good deeds peopled with angels, and the spirit of perfect works.

THE FASHIONS.

[From Courier Street, Salon and shop.]

WINTER BONNETS.

Stylish models have quite large crowns and fronts. Velvets of various colors, faille, Chantilly lace, or French trimming lace, ostrich tips and faded flowers, are the materials which compose most of the handsome models. In many instances the crowns are of silk, while the front, the pipings and folds will be velvet.

A VERY STYLISH BONNET.

of olive brown velvet has a high square crown over which the velvet is puffed. The front, which is made to suit the present style of wearing the hair, is filled in with soft lace. Faille of the same shade, cut on the bias, Chantilly lace and rose with leaves tinted with autumn hues is the trimming. A faille scarf bound with velvet falls from the back.

FOR EVENING AND FULL DRESS,

bonnets are also made of velvet and rich silk; but where for the street the favorite color is black or some quiet shade, those for a full dress exhibit a much lighter and brighter tint—pale grey, lavender, the tea-rose color, and the apricot are among the favorite shades. These bonnets are generally trimmed with costly lace, when black, it is Chantilly—if white, appliqué is used, although blond is sometimes seen.

FRENCH VALENCIENNES,

though not generally used for that purpose, has a very pretty effect over these handsome shades of velvet or silk. We mention this fact, because this lace having been so much worn, many ladies may have it who might not possess other kinds. We have just seen a pretty silk bonnet of the color called.

EAU-DE NILE,

trimmed with Valenciennes, marabout feathers and pale pink roses. Wide lace over the front, while a narrower width edged a bias trimming which fell in a scarf end over the back. It is necessary that the lace should be real. Not the Italian or the German, but the French, which is the only Valenciennes made by hand, and of course the only kind which is flimsy or fine enough for this purpose.

ROUND HATS

continue in favor. The favorite styles are the English turban with very high crown, and a later style which shows a narrow turned down rim.

Paris and her Shameless Fashions.

Paris has learned nothing, forgotten nothing, and she sends out to-day styles of attire as shameless in their immodesty, vanity, prodigality and defiance of true feminine grace as anything which scandalized the last years of the Empire. She avenges herself on the modest German women with a book of fashions which is calculated to ruin all moderate revenues, to put chastity and sobriety to scorn, and to drive even Queens into courts of law. Those prodigious trains, those senseless appendages, that huge sham mass of dead hair which no longer so much as affects to be natural; the countless flounces and furbelows, scrolls and ruches which are the negation and the death of drapery; the hats and bonnets which have ceased to be more than a ludicrous caprious, the piled up *passementerie* and costly inartistic trimmings—all these, with high heels, breeding corns and bunions; black lead under the eyes, causing early blindness; and a *tout ensemble* which would make modest women blush, if *poudre de perles* allowed it—are what we get from Paris, where so little apparently has survived except the curse which every honest heart prayed to see die.

Specific for Diphtheria.

The Italian journals publish a letter from Dr. Giovanni Calligari, describing the remarkable success which has attended his treatment of diphtheria with phenic acid. He relates the losses he formerly experienced among his patients when treating them with emollients, solvents, and cauterization with hydrochloric acid and observes that this cauterization can no more eradicate the morbid principle than tearing the leaves off a plant will destroy the root. He now simply uses a gargle of phenic acid and distilled water, with external applications of new flannel; the food and drink to be taken cold. After the adoption of this treatment Dr. Calligari lost but one patient out of fifty-eight. He requested the Italian journals to publish this discovery. Phenic acid is the agent which is now being used in this country as a remedy for cancer, and seems likely to effect an immense saving of lives formerly hopelessly sacrificed to that disease.

A YOUNG Englishman of twenty-two, son of a General in the British army, has come before the Court of Bankruptcy, with a list of debts amounting to a total of £24,000. One of the creditors presents a bill of £353 for cut flowers supplied in the course of six months, and among the items in this bill such entries are to be found as "early lillies of the valley, £10, 10s;" "a moss rose, 10s. 6d."

London Fogs.

The November fogs have been unpleasantly premature this year—a sure sign, say the weather-wise, of worse ones yet to come. People are fond of maintaining that our winters are not so severe as they were formerly. The same, perhaps, may be said of the fogs, if we may judge by old accounts of years back. Take, for instance, the report of a fog which fell on January 3, 1814: "The density of the atmosphere during the day, and the heavy fog at night during the whole of last week, in London and many miles around, has been very remarkable, and has occasioned several accidents. On Monday night the mails and other coaches were delayed unusually long, and proceeded on their way with great difficulty and danger. Many coaches were overturned, the York mail twice near Ware, notwithstanding the guard and passengers walked to keep it in the road. The Maidenhead coach, on its return from town on Tuesday evening, missed the road, and was also overturned. A daughter of Mr. Griffeths, a publican in Deptford, fell into the Surrey canal, and was drowned. On Tuesday night a watchman in the parish of Mary-le-bow fell down an area, and was found dead the next morning, and on Thursday night a sergeant of the West Kent militia, garrisoned in the Tower fell into the river, and was drowned." The account closes with a curious rider: "There has been no instance of such a fog as last week pervaded the metropolis, extending many miles round, since the earthquake at Lisbon, 1755, when this country was visited by a fog which had not been equalled for a century before, lasting eight days." The following, too, reads quaintly in the present age of railways and gaslights: "December 27 (1814.)—The Prince Regent left town at seven in the evening, intending to proceed to Hatfield, on his way to Belvoir Castle. The fog, however, was so dense in the metropolis and for several miles round, that he was induced to return. Lord Lowther was in one carriage with the Prince, and General Turner in a second. They had not got farther than a mile from Tottenham-court-road when an outrider was thrown into a ditch."—Once A Week.

Earthquakes.

Professor Delisser, of Jamaica, the great authority upon this subject, is at present in New York city. In an interview with a local correspondent, he says:

I have been for some time past traveling, and have made no calculations with reference to any exact locality where an earthqaake may be expected, but I expect one to take place within forty-eight hours of the 26th of this month (November) somewhere in the Western hemisphere. This I have not verified by calculation, but anticipate from the position which the moon will occupy with reference to the earth at that time. Any astronomer may very easily verify my process of calculating these visitations and anticipate them with as much exactitude as myself, more than I do at this time without having made any calculations to aid me. The science is as exact as any other, and no law governing the universe is more clearly defined and easily understood than that applying to earthquakes. Those earthquakes which occur by the moon's cycles, other bodies conspiring, may be presaged with confidence at any distance of time preceding. They may be said to be like the comets, inevitable in their returns, however long the time between their recurrences. For example, I can with confindence predict an earthquake in Cuba and Jamaica on December 25, 1877, exactly the duration of a moon's cycle from that of December 23, 1858—when the moon and other planetary bodies will occupy a similar relative position to the earth as on that date.

Foreign Groceries.

Foreign fancy groceries, it is stated, are imported in large quantities into the United States every year. These groceries includs pickles, sauces and condiments. Into Boston there are imported annually from England alone at least ten thousand barrels of this description of fancy goods, the pickles, sauces, jellies and olives being put in bottles and then packed. From France fruits, preserved, and wines, are also imported. Ale and porter, bottled and packed in cases, are also sent from London and Dublin. One of the novelties in the line of fancy groceries, just introduced, censists in London crackers, and during 1870 over three hundred tons of these fancy crackers, made up into all sorts of shapes, sizes and designs, were imported by the steamers running to New York. These buscuits are made from St. Louis flour, which is first sent across the Atlantic to London bakers, and then returned in another shape to this country.

Clover Tea a Cancer Cure.

Speedy and effectual cures of cancer by using clover tea reaches us. From Brooks county, Georgia, a gentleman writes to the Knoxville *Whig*, giving the case of a lady who had been afflicted for eighteen years with a cancer which had resisted the efforts of the best medical skill to effect a cure or even an alleviation of the disease. The cancer had attacked her on the right cheek, just below the eye, and had eaten pretty much all that side of her face, together with the eye, and the greatest portion of her nose. This lady has been completely cured in a few months by the use clover tea. The red clover is used, the top boiled in water, and the tea used externally and internally. About a quart a day should be drank, and the tea should be used as a wash twice every day. This remedy should have the widest publicity. —*Exchange.*

A SADLY deceived man has posted the following notice in the post office at Berlin, Vermont: "My wife, Mary Miller, having deceived me in regard to her age, before marriage, claiming to be twenty-six only, when she was thirty-two, with teeth badly decayed, while I am not twenty-two, with perfectly sound teeth; therefore, I will pay no debts of her contracting."

THE Richmond *Enquirer* is decidedly severe on "Free Love Vic." It evidently is disposed to call things by their right names.

NOT THE CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Explosion at the New Jersey State House.

A few days ago an explosion of gas occurred which did considerable damage to the room adjoining the new Senate Chamber, known as the Bill room, in Trenton. When the workmen left on Thursday night, some one turned the gas off in the room mentioned, and, though the light was extinguished, the tap was turned completely around, and all night the gas escaped, filling the room with the combustible material. About half-past seven o'clock, yesterday morning, a workman, it is supposed, went to strike a match against the side of the Senate Chamber door leading to the rooms where the damage is done, for the purpose of lighting a cigar. An explosion immediately followed. A painter named Bennett was thrown twenty feet, and had his hand badly cut. Another painter was thrown among the pillars of the President's alcove. Bennett was injured, but not seriously; the other escaped without injury. The explosion dislodged a brick wall fully twelve inches in width that divides the bill room from the main corridor of the State House. It must now be taken down and rebuilt. The explosion threw down the partition wall dividing the entrance to the Senate Chamber and Bill room, burst one door into fragments and shattered another. The sky-lights of the Bill room were blown away, lights over the doors, and, passing up the Senate Chamber, tore out some of the lights of the dome. The plaster was cracked and shaken considerably, and the place looked, after the explosion, as if there had been a general assault made on it. The loss is not very great; but the delay it will occasion is to be deplored, because every moment is valuable in getting the additions to the State House finished in time for the meeting of the Legislature. Fortuately, the beautiful frescoing of the Senate Chamber is uninjured by the accident.

The Earth Cure for Ulcers.

I dried and pulverised some clay, says a writer in *The Country Gentleman*, and recommended it as a valuable remedy to a neighbor woman who had for ten years a very bad ulcer on her ankle. She had paid our best physicians over $50 for treatment, without any relief. She applied the dry clay almost constantly for about six months, and a perfect cure has resulted. The first effect of the preparation was to remove inflamation and relieve pain, and now she says there is no scar remaining, and her limb, which was stiff and lame, is as elastic as when she was a girl. The woman is a very large, fleshy person, about forty years of age. I considered the test a very severe one, and the result very satisfactory. About a gallon of pulverized clay was used.

VARIETIES.

AN Evansville schoolboy defined a lady to be "a growed-up girl, who doesn't cuss nor swear.

OUT in Minnesota the ladies are already organizing preparatory to a vigorous leap year campaign.

A MASSACHUSETTS farmer raised two crops of potatoes this year, planting the second in July.

IN certain parts of Iowa corn is only 15 cents a bushel, and being much cheaper than wood the inhabitants are buying it for fuel.

A FORMER lover of a Minnesota bride demanded his presents back again and, being refused, signified his disapprobation by knocking the husband over with a meat axe.

THE Manchester, (N. H.,) Mirror says the velocity of the wind at Mt. Washington, on the afternoon of the 15th of November, was 150 miles per hour, the greatest velocity ever known.

SOME one has fastened a pretty fair criticism upon the California poet, Joaquin Miller, who in his "Kit Carson's Ride," makes that hero dash away on a "bare-back horse," and afterwards "rise in his stirrups."

A LIVERPOOL policeman was recently sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing eight pence. He had seized a little bootblack boy, threatened to take him into custody, and on reaching a back street, had exacted eight pence from the lad as the price of setting him at liberty.

A NEW ENGLAND editor who has devoted his attention to agriculture, has invented a speaking machine, that at stated intervals calls chickens, cows, and hogs when wanted, thus saving the time of the farm hands. It cries, "chick, chick," "sook, sook," &c., equal to any emergency.

THE following advertisement from the Port Jervis (N. Y.) Gazette, is certainly something new:

"John Strader wants four shirts made. Is willing to pay a reasonable price. Mrs. Strader has two in family besides herself, and says she has no time to make them. Address.

JOHN STRADER.

Port Jarvis, Nov. 25, 1871.

OHIO NEWS.

THE small pox is prevailing in Carroll county.

DRILLING for coal continues at North Newbury, Geauga county, with flattering prospects.

We can beat that all hollow in Pittsburgh. Some of the "boys" here are all mouth and no head.

WE have some boys in this place who are like the Allegheny river—the mouth is larger than the head.—*Carroll County Chronicle.*

AT Xenia, Mrs. Dyce has just got a verdict of damage of one hundred and twenty-five dollars from Andrew Glossell, of Green county, for selling whisky to her husband and sons. The trial lasted six days, and excited a great deal of interest, being the first trial under the new law held there.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

GRANT refused to take Minister CATACAZY'S hand at the presentation of ALEXIS. In explanation of this extraordinary circumstance it may be said that the Minister's hand did not contain either bank bills or title deeds.

WHY all this fuss about SCHENCK being in a mining scheme? Has not GRANT an interest in a stone quarry, and a dozen other such enterprises, and has he not speculated with the public patronage for the past two years and a half? SCHENCK was only following the example of his master, and who can blame him for that?

THE *Dispatch*, which now champions MORGAN, after having denounced him and the manner in which his nomination was secured, will, we predict after BLACKMORE'S election, claim to have been the latter's best friend. Now is the time to speak for BLACKMORE if you are really for him, as you secretly profess and for once defy the Ring.

THE Ring has again asserted its power and the *Freiheits Freund*, which a day or two ago thought that party politics should not enter into a municipal contest, now, like a whipped spaniel, is down on its knees and beslabbers the "red planet" all over with praise. How these organs fear their masters, the little and big Boss TWEEDS, has been only too clearly demonstrated during the past two weeks.

MORGAN, we are informed, denies that he said what THE PEST imputes to him.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Who informed you? Was it MORGAN? We bet if he did it was only a "joke." The charge that he boasted that an order would be issued and the election held at City Hall has been made over and over again and MORGAN will not, dare not, deny it. Do you "moind" that now?

THE Ring organs are fighting remarkably shy. Having been unable to extricate MORGAN from his unpleasant predicament brought about by trying to have the city election held by a single board at City Hall, they close and padlock their mouths. But it will do them no good. MORGAN has overreached himself and it is in vain for the Ring organs to try to keep him in the back ground.

WE respectfully ask the *Dispatch* to answer the following questions:

1. Does it deny that BEN W. MORGAN, its candidate for Mayor, headed the mob which insulted the President of the United States, Admiral FARRAGUT, General GRANT and other distinguished gentlemen when they visited this city?

2. Does it deny that he was one of the leaders and organizers of the Know Nothing party, that sought to take away the right to vote from the Germans, Welsh and Irish, whose votes he now courts so assiduously and solicits so abjectly?

Don't fly off on a tangent and say "you lie," but give us a square answer and no "joking."

PITTSBURGH Gas Company stock shows the greatest change in price—having dropped some twenty-five or thirty per cent. The determination to start a competing gas company, which will supply our citizens with gaslight at half the present cost, has assumed such an earnest and certain look, that many of the Pittsburgh Gas Company stockholders have been induced to sell out. We do not think that there is just cause for this alarm. If the new company can so reduce the price of gas to our citizens, certainly the old company can play at the same game, and with its large wealth and extensive area of pipe it can almost defy competition.—*Commercial.*

The dear people don't care much how it goes, but if consulted will vote almost unanimously for cheap gas. So let the war go on.

A PRESUMPTIOUS clerk of one of the Departments in Washington had his hash settled while settling his hash in an oyster saloon the other day. While partaking of his bivalves, a negro Congressman from South Carolina came in and seated himself at the table with the white clerk and called for a stew. Mr. Clerk rather profanely remarked that he was not in the habit of eating with negroes. The outraged Congressman reported the clerk at headquarters, and he was dismissed. Had he objected to eating with a German or an Irishman, he would no doubt have been promoted, but refusing to eat with a negro in a free country, meets with a speedy and examplary punishment.

IF there be any persons in this city who have a son or a brother in the penitentiary, and who have been promised that Gov. GEARY would grant a pardon to their respected relative if they would vote for MORGAN and MAGEE, should not rely on that promise. These candidates promise a service that they will prove unable to perform. Is it not monstrous that such modes of electioneering should be resorted to? Only think of the terrible demoralization it shows forth. The petitions of these convicts are not to be considered on the legal and proper grounds on which pardons are always granted, but they are to be pardoned *any how.* And the executive of a great Commonwealth is to be made a party to this infamous bargain, and to degrade his high office that the Ring may retain power!

OUR FRED.

It is likely some of the fair daughters of Columbia may carry on about ALEXIS, and anxious mothers lay ropes for their pretty daughters, but we have no idea this will be the case in relation to our Prince FRED, who has departed for every place in Europe, Asia and Africa worth seeing. He may make a more respectable appearance than his father in company, but still not sufficiently trained to startle royalty which derives so much comfort from a reputable ancestry. The Boston *Post*, referring to our young missionary, says:

Indeed, the hardidood of the callow Lieutenant in undertaking such a programme of travel is evidence of the happy possession of an unusual amount of the energy and spirit of youth. From Madeira to Cadiz, thence to Gibraltar, thence to Nice, overland to Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, and then "all over," would be a route of appalling length and variety to one less favored; and when it is announced to be all accomplished in six months, it becomes evident that Prince Fred must make his dinners brief, and leave a considerable number of Princesses off his list of partners in order to bring up at his comfortable stateroom in the Wabash in time for the return trip. But the circumstances attending his detail for this tour of observation are such as to entitle him to the most distinguished treatment abroad. The fact that the law requiring two years' service with his regiment, before leave absence is granted, has been set aside in this case, is sufficient to guarantee his place among those whose birth ranks them above the influence of ordinary law and authority, while the custom of selecting officers for such foreign expeditions from the number of those who have most distinguished themselves by ability and zeal, certifies to his high standing in the army. And whether it is the Pine Bluff Railroad or the Fourth Cavalry that is to receive the benefit of Prince Fred's observations on his return, the question will not interfere with the enjoyment which he pictures for himself in his jaunt through Europe as the representative of the reigning military family of the United States.

CONCERNING the attempt of the Ring to have the election held at City Hall, one of its organs, the *Dispatch*, says:

At most it is not worth discussing. If said, it was palpably a sell. As such we dismiss it. If THE POST chooses to advertise its stupidity we shall not help it any further on this particular point.

To attempt to disfranchise a large number of voters "is not worth discussing." To boast of an infamous plot of the Ring "was palpably a sell." To be caught and prevented from carrying out a very dirty piece of business—"as such we dismiss it." Now you evidently forget that on the Monday after the Republican primaries you charged the Ring with cheating Dr. GROSS out of a nomination. You admitted that there was 2,653 votes more polled than GEARY received. You said there was "skulduggery" and "shenanigan." You confessed that in several districts Gross tickets were carried off; that the proceedings of the Ringers were disgraceful; that express wagons and Temperanceville ferry boats brought their quota to swell MORGAN'S vote. No wonder you do not want to help us on these particular points. Were you joking then or were these transactions more of MORGAN'S sells? We pause.

ANTI-RING TICKET.

The Anti-Ring ticket, which the citizens of Pittsburgh will be called on to support for the two most important offices has now been presented. Of the Hon. JAMES BLACKMORE we need say nothing. His name is the synonym for all that is honorable, manly, upright and honest in a citizen. The same may be said of Mr. JULIUS STARK, the Reform candidate for City Treasurer. He is a German, possessing the highest confidence not only of his German fellow citizens but all others. He has long been identified with the banking interests of the city, and no better man could be named for the office. Now let the work of Reform begin in earnest. Let the honest citizens of Pittsburgh overthrew the Ring.

THE seems to be delighted with its "little joker." Having declared that Dr GROSS was cheated out of the nomination by MORGAN, it now considers it a big joke because a few weeks ago MORGAN laid—or tried to lay—the ropes so as to get the fourteen thousand voters of Pittsburgh under his thumb. The Ring organ seems to enjoy the antics of this astute joker, who runs things to suit himself, and carried away the nomination, although it belonged fairly to Dr. GROSS.

THE bucolic GREELEY is after GRANT with a very sharp stick. The *Tribune* of yesterday gives the opening note of battle. The fight against the office holders and the office holder's candidate is now fairly open. Mr. GREELEY is going back to first principles. He wants statesmen and not demagogues and place hunters to govern the country. He warns his Radical friends against the folly of foisting demagogues upon the people and says that "in the ranks of the dominant party are *many better soldiers, though none older than he who here pleads* that fair consideration be accorded to the merits and services of all our able and patriotic statesmen, and that *office holders stand back*, while *tax payers* are allowed to *come forward*, indicate their preferences and fraternally compare notes as to *their choice for President* in 1872." Having told the people what he knows about farming, Mr. GREELEY now wants to organize a political class meeting, and have each member to tell what he knows about President making. What saith the *Gazette* to GREELEY'S proposition?

AN ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT.

For months before the election the favorite theme of Radical journals was the wonderful economy of President GRANT'S administration. Secretary BOUTWELL was sent on a pilgrimage to deceive the people with a false array of figures, and get up the impression that the administration of public affairs was conducted on the most rigid principles of economy.

This systematic scheme of deception was successful in a great measure. A confiding people took the utterances of Radical stump orators to be true, and again confided to them a new lease of power and patronage. It availed nothing for the Democratic press to say that these figures were fictitious and intended only to deceive. The so-called official utterances of Mr. BOUTWELL were set up as a sufficient answer to all that Democratic speakers and writers might say. Now that the elections are over, the truth is beginning to come out, and from the very men who two months ago were so industriously engaged in lying to the people.

Treasurer SPINNER in his annual report which will shortly be presented to Congress compresses several volumes into these two lines:

Total receipts for the fiscal year	$821,398,206.89
Total expenditures for the fiscal year	$870,986,872.06
Excess of Expenditures	$39,588,645.17

Call you this an economical government that expends nearly nine hundred millions of dollars—more than one-third of the public debt, and forty millions more than the total receipts in a single year. The expenditures of the fiscal year of 1870-71, exceeds all the expenses of the government for all purposes from its foundation until the year 1860, a period of more than seventy-two years. Estimating the population of the United States at forty millions, the expenditures of the government has cost twenty-two dollars *per capita* for the past year. We submit whether any people can carry such a load of taxation and escape pauperism. The administration journals all along have been claiming that the expenditures for the past year would not exceed three hundred and fifty million dollars, but Mr. SPINNER sets the matter at rest by giving the figures.

SHYSTERING LAWYERS.

Judging from the following from the Los Angelo (Cal.) *News*, that city, like our own, must be infested with a coterie of lawyers who make a living by pushing libel suits. It says:

As the law now stands, however, the press is at the mercy of every impecunious adventurer who chooses to consider his 'character' injured, and straightway brings suit for large damages in the hope that the proprietors will compromise rather than submit to the annoyance and expense of a trial. The most of these suits are brought by shyster lawyers, with an agreement made with the plaintiff that they shall share in whatever may be extorted from the publisher. It is true, that, in almost every instance, where a case has been brought to trial, the newspaper has come out triumphant. Fortunately, American jurors recognize the fact that newspapers are the vehicles of popular information on the topics of the day, and they require, in most instances, proof of real malice on the part of the writer or publisher before damages are awarded. This, however, does not afford adequate protection, as the newspaper may be harrassed by long and extensive suits, and at the end, after gaining them, the plaintiffs are found utterly worthless.

MONETARY.

The condition of the money market throughout the country is much more favorable than was to be expected at this time, taking all things into consideration. In fact, the money market, so far as all outward indications go, has almost reached a normal condition. The money market has an abundant supply, the prevailing rates for call loans during the past twenty days being from 5 to 7 per cent. The market for securities has generally been buoyant, producing a satisfactory activity. The banks generally have experienced no serious embarrassment, notwithstanding the heavy necessary drain in consequence of the Chicago disaster, and the fact that the bulk of the crops are now being handled in the interior.

The steadiness of the banks during the past month, was not less productive of good results that it was noticeable and remarkable, but their ability to so withstand the strain, is said to be mainly attributable to the fact that, from the customs which is now common to discount at the legal rate, and to reserve such portions of the proceeds as will make the portion used pay a rate nearly or quite equal to those current in the open market, their loans and deposits were less than the reserves and, as a consequence, the per cent. upon their reserves correspondingly greater.

The very general prevalence of exceedingly high rates for the use of money, immediately after the fears engendered by the unknown extent of the Chicago fire, had measurably subsided, had the effect of causing large amounts of capital in various parts of the country to relinquish the undertakings in which it was engaged, to accept a more profitable employment, and the very decided enlargement of the means from this and various other sources, swelled the deposits of the banks, replacing the drafts of insurance companies, thus giving the market a decided feeling of security, which at present gives promise of fair and favorable sailing into the new year.

THE *Commercial* tells us that GRANT'S forthcoming message will take ground in favor of Civil Service Reform. It would be much better if his administration would take that ground. Too much preaching and too little practice is what is killing Civil Service Reform.

ONLY FORTY-SIX MILLIONS!

The New Orleans *Bulletin*, discussing the municipal affairs of that city, begins an article with the suggestive sentence: "Horrors on horror's head accumulate." The city of New Orleans is governed by a purely Radical administration in every particular, and in every department. The "party of progress, moral ideas and reform" has undisputed sway, and govern according to their own sweet will. The city Council a week ago, passed an ordinance with reference to the municipal expenditures, which removes every obstruction from the path of an easy and speedy bankruptcy.

In accordance with this budget extraordinary, a draft will be drawn upon the taxable resources of the city of New Orleans, for the current expenses and accrued interest on liabilities for the year 1872, to the amount of ten million dollars, while the estimated receipts for the same period of time, is but a little more than four millions, thus an assumed deficit of five hundred and sixty thousand dollars is at once raised to six million dollars.

The *Bulletin* declares, that as regards city expenditures and liabilities, New Orleans is misgoverned at the rate of ten million dollars per year. What, then, will the property, business and industry of the city be required to pay for the luxury of the State government? The next year's State assessment is expected to be not less than seventeen mills on the dollar, and may be several mills more than that. This makes four million dollars a moderate estimate of the State tax to fall to the share of New Orleans. And thus between the two governments, State and city, the people are misgoverned at the rate of fourteen million dollars.

And what is still more serious, this is no highly colored picture. Indeed it lacks many truthful but gloomy strokes to make it perfect and complete. For example, while keeping in view the sum of $14,000,000, which is coming upon New Orleans either as actual taxes, or as new debt burdens with interest, consider the present city debt is not less, as Mayor FLANDERS alleges, than $20,000,000, and that the city's quota of the State debt of $25,000,000 is about $12,500,000. Here you have an aggregate burden, debt and taxation lumped together, of $46,500,000. And what is the amount of taxable values mortgaged for all this? Why, less than $150,000,000.

It is a fact, that if all the property owned in the city of New Orleans were sold to-day at auction it would not satisfy this mortgage imposed upon it by the Radical carpet-bag government. There is no other city in the country that has such overwhelming liabilities. No wonder we begin to hear that New Orleans is beginning to decline as a commercial point. Such unexampled mismanagement—such downright robbery would utterly destroy the most prosperous commercial center in the world in ten years and engulf it in poverty.

And what is the most melancholy fact of all in this connection, there seems to be no help for the people of the South. These soulless adventurers, who having failed to get office in the North, where they were known, have fastened themselves like lichens upon the vitals of Southern communities and to try to get rid of them only makes the lot of the people worse and more inextricable. GRANT sees no chance to again achieving the Presidency if these men and the plundering administrations they have set up are overthrown. To secure them in power the Constitution is invaded and whole communities are put under military rule. South Carolina has military domination on one hand and repudiation and bankruptcy on the other. Governor SCOTT and his officers have been forced to confess that they have stolen $30,000,000 and what is the result? Are they brought to account? On the contrary they are backed by the military power of the President, who declares himself a dictator and puts his armed heel upon the necks of a people prostrated by poverty.

The unfortunate State of Georgia will be next to suffer. Senators SCOTT and MORTON and GRANT and JEFFRIES AKERMAN are already forging the chains. Thirty days and hence and there will, in all human probability, be less civil liberty in Georgia, than in Turkey. What crime has Georgia committed? The crime of protesting against being robbed of $50,000 by a friend of the administration—by a man who, while flying from the avenging hand of justice, clamors for the re-election of ULYSSES S. GRANT. What a solemn spectacle! The liberties of a nation being destroyed in detail because the people ask for protection against the scoundrels who rob them of their liberties and property at the same time.

THE legality of the government of the Territory of Columbia, late District of Columbia, is to be tested in the Supreme Court. The negro government of that Radical paradise has been swift to learn the lesson of carpet-baggery, and has plunged into a system of public plunder and expenditures, which bids fair to bankrupt the people in a twelvemonth. The pure and righteous Radical government of the District thinks nothing of disbursing a million a day, with nothing to show for it. The people now invoke the Supreme Court to save them from the carpet-baggers. The chickens are beginning to flock home, as the time for going to roost is near at hand.

LABOR REFORM ABROAD.

The report that the Prince BISMARCK, in the hope of allaying the discontent among the working people of Germany, had determined to propose a bill regulating the profits of manufacturing companies, is hardly to be accepted as absolutely true, notwithstanding the fact that the International is known to have a very extensive, if not a dangerous influence throughout the empire.

According to the report, to which we refer, BISMARCK'S bill will provide that when the profits of manufacturing are in excess of a certain specified amount or per centage upon the capital employed, the surplus is to be divided among the workmen. The government, it is said, has declared its intention not to interfere with either the questions of wages or the hours of labor but will leave them to be adjusted by the parties directly interested, and the only wonder is that it did not wisely conclude also to let the question of profits alone also, if, in deed, it proposes to interfere in the manner alleged.

The measure which is attributed to BISMARCK, is declared by the conservative papers to be absolutely necessary to allay the wide-spread discontent among the working classes; and it would seem to be the intention of the government, if it really intends to pass such a bill, to take the means of compelling the malcontents to migrate from the empire, by practically depriving them of employment at home. Nothing would be so sure to discourage manufacturing as to throw skilled labor out of employment, and should a government really undertake to deprive capital of a part of its profits, this end would be accomplished. German statesmen are too far seeing, and too fully understand the true interests of the government, and are too patriotically anxious to strengthen, instead of pulling down the empire, to discourage a development of its resources, and for this reason we are inclined to believe that Prince BISMARCK has been falsely reported in this matter. While a wise statesman would take every precaution to protect the interests of labor, he would not destroy or cripple capital at the same time.

DON'T LIKE SCOTT.

The Washington, D. C., *Republican*, generally accepted as GRANT'S own especial organ, says:

Take the case of Mr. Scott. He has been brought forward by influential Democratic newspapers for the highest office in the gift of the people for the reason that he, as the head and brain of the Pennsylvania railroad, holds that State completely at his mercy. The Legislature at Harrisburg has been for years only the simple minister of his will and the registrar of his decrees. He is supreme in a territory as large as that of France, with a population of nearly four millions of people. At any moment he can dictate the price of the necessaries of life in the city of Philadelphia, and change the currents of trade and commerce. Not content with the empire of the Keystone State, he is extending his influence West even unto the Pacific, and South unto the Gulf. He has the regulation of the industries of hundreds of thousands of people, and millions of capital at his disposal, backed by special legislation, and more powerful than armies. The entire machinery of Government, State and national, works in his interest and moves at his touch. It aids him in his aggressions and legalizes his usurpations.

The above still further convinces us that of all the names suggested by the Democracy in connection with the Presidency, Col. T. A. SCOTT is the one that leading GRANT journals fear the most. They feel it in their bones that the nomination of SCOTT means the downfall of Radicalism.

MORGAN'S ROUGHS AND REPEATERS AT LINCOLN HALL.

[From Morgan's Defender, the Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

But if the scenes at the polls were humiliating they were nothing in comparison with the disgraceful occurrences which followed the counting of the vote, and the orgies to which the "roughs" and "repeaters," who did such lively work during the day, gave themselves up. Half crazed with liquor and excitement, they gathered in and around the "Lincoln Club Rooms," where the returns were being received, and as ward after ward was announced as having gone for their favorite, they yelled and shouted like demons, occasionally varying the exercise by groaning for Gross, and indulging in the most foul-mouthed abuse of such of his supporters as they came in contact with in the crowd. Nor were their proceedings altogether confined to the street. Inside the Club Room the same disorder at times prevailed, and 'twixt shouting, swearing, yelling and unlimited abuse of Gross and all who supported him, it seemed as though the entire blackguard element of the city had been let loose, and intended to inaugurate the success of their favorite by a general onslaught on all who opposed him.

And now the *Dispatch* has the assurance to ask the friends of Dr. GROSS and the decent voters of the Republican party to help to elect the candidate of the roughs, repeaters and blackguards.

FOR many years, even while parties were so nearly balanced that victory might fall to either side, the Democrats of the city have uniformly favored the separation of municipal officers from mere politics. They have repeatedly voted against regularly nominated partizans of their own for city offices, and supported citizens' candidates taken from the opposing party. They have now a chance to carry out the old policy of theirs, by voting for BLACKMORE and STARK, who have been brought before the people by men of all parties. And, moreover, Democrats cannot fail to remember that MORGAN and MAGEE represent the most malignant faction of the Republican party. They have persistently insulted, abused and defrauded the Democratic voters whenever an opportunity offered. They and the Ring they represent do not admit that Democrats have any rights that they are bound to respect. No Democrat who has any respect for himself an vote for either of them.

T. A. SCOTT—WHY HE WENT TO WASHINGTON.

We have the authority of JOHN W. FORNEY for stating that it was President LINCOLN, SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, and Gen. SCOTT who insisted upon the young Vice President of the Pennsylvania Road leaving Governor CURTIN of this State, whose right arm he was during the darkest hour of the rebellion, not only on the movement of troops and subsistence, but upon every important movement connected with the administration of his office. Hear what FORNEY says of him generally:

There is no romance in this career, and yet how few now living excite so much curiosity and attract so much attention as Thomas Alexander Scott. His rapidity and courage alike as an administrative and executive officer have given him a prestige known wherever a railroad is operated. It was these qualities that induced the administration to call him into the Government service as Assistant Secretary of War after the outbreak of the rebellion; and those of us who studied him then can well understand how thoroughly he deserves his present high reputation. He was summoned to Washington early in 1861, at a period when the whole North was panic-stricken—when the capitol was cut off by the rebels lying between it and the Susquehanna. A man of railroad genius, tact and experience was imperatively needed. Governor Curtin wanted him to remain in Pennsylvania, but Mr. Lincoln, the Secretary of War and General Scott insisted that the young Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central should be forthcoming; and he came, and effectually aided General Butler, then at Annapolis with his Massachusetts men, to build the road which opened the way and restored the line of communication, and so saved Washington from capture. He remained at his desk in the War Department, unless when called off to superintend the vast military transportation of the army at other points, until the crisis was over, and then returned to his post at Philadelphia, surrounded with the confidence and gratitude of every branch of the Government, executive and legislative. His cheerful and buoyant temper, his bright face, genial gentle manners, and above all, the readiness with which he answered every request, and the grace with which he would say No, as he had frequently to do, proved that official labors come easy and natural to him, and that the cares so sure to break down an ordinary man, bore lightly upon him. It was pleasant to note how quietly he met the leaders of armies and the leaders of the Senate, low in every circle, no matter what the theme, he was unconstrained and self-poised. Perhaps one of the secrets of his popularity was his avoidance of all political discussions. Intensely attached to his country, Colonel Scott is claimed by no party and has as many friends in one as the other. His early training was among Democrats, though many of his nearest connections were Old-line Whigs, and are Republicans. As the real head of an enterprise which is gradually assuming more than international proportions, and must depend for its success upon the support of the whole people, he has little time to play at petty politics of the hour. He possesses two inborn gifts, uncommon to one who has not seen the inside of a school house since his eleventh year—intuitive mathematical perception and singular ability in preparing legislation. He dispatches business with electric facility. He dictates to his short-hand reporter as rapidly as an expert, and when he rises to speak in any of the business conventions, his suggestions are so many flashes of intelect, and his sentences short, terse and clear. He is happy in the capacity of getting rid of difficult questions in a moment. One subject dropped, he seizes the other at the proper time, and is as punctual to a promise, an engagement, or a contract, as he is faithful to a friend.

IN A PASSION.

The *Gazette* works itself into a terrible passion because we published the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year 1870-71, as given by Mr. SPINNER, and first published in the Philadelphia *Press*:

Total receipts for the fiscal year	$821,398,206.89
Total expenditures for the fiscal year	870,986,872.06
Excess of expenditures	$ 39,588,645.17

Whereupon our cotemporary denounces the figures as a misrepresentation and declares the total expenditures of the government to be only $186,017,757.55. We give the following specimens from the first and second pages of Saturday's *Gazette*:

("Gazette" 1st Page.)

Total receipts for fiscal year	$821,398,206.89
Total expenditures for fiscal year	870,986,872.06
Excess of expenditures	$ 39,588,645.17

("Gazette" 2nd Page.)

For base, and at the same time nonsensical misrepresentation commend us to the "only Democratic Daily" in Pittsburgh.

We are at a loss to understand in what particular we have misrepresented the case. We published Mr. SPINNER'S figures just as we found them in the Philadelphia *Press* and when compared with the figures given in the *Gazette* there is only a difference of fifty thousand dollars and we are very well satisfied that this difference is caused by an error in the *Gazette's* figures.

We care not how the money was spent. According to the Treasurer's statement the "total receipts for the fiscal year amounted to $821,398,206.89, and the "total expenditures for the fiscal year" amounted to $870,986,872.06, an excess of expenditures over receipts amounting to $39,588,645.17. If there is anything wrong about the figures THE POST is not to blame. We only copied from Mr. SPINNER'S report, and had the *Gazette* looked at the figures published by itself, it would have found that our statement instead of being a "base, and at the same time nonsensical misrepresentation," was perfectly true.

GENERAL GORLOFF, who succeeds CATCAZY as charge d'affaires of the Russian legation at Washington, is a well known military officer and writer. He has been for some time past the military attache of the ministry, and as such has been supervising the execution of a large contract for arms, which a Hartford firm had undertaken for the Russian government.

FLORIDA is threatened with martial law. Why not make one job of it, and put all of the Southern States under General GRANT'S military government at once? This threatening of Georgia and Florida, and other States, has the effect of injuring the innocent more than the guilty, and hurts more women and children than men. To the people at large is a real disaster.

MR. CATCAZY'S friends claim that he goes to Russia to explain his quarrel with the President and the Secretary of State, and that if that explanation is satisfactory he will return here; otherwise his successor will be sent.

THE Boston *Post* says it is evident that SCHENCK'S mistake lies in supposing that the court of St. James is to be modelled on the same plan of the court of Washington.

TO MY LIFE PARTNER.

I loved thee for the gentle smile, that like a sunny ray
Would steal around thy lovely lips whene'er thy heart was gay;
I loved thee in thy sadness, when the joyous smile had fled,
And left me but the memory of the warmth its light once shed.

I loved thee for thy beauty, like the violets, that bloom
So sweetly 'neath the hawthorn hedge, in shadow and in gloom,
So was it with thy lowliness; it sought no brilliant sphere,
But e'er could make the wildest waste a paradise appear.

I loved thee when dark winter came, and at the social hearth
It was thy voice that woke the tones of music and of mirth;
And when sometimes in gladsome mood you sing the same sweet strain,
I feel as if some dream had passed, and thou wert young again.

And still I fondly love thee, tho' thy youth hath passed away,
And Time's unsparing hand hath tinged each glossy curl with gray;
Yes! love thee fondly now as when thine eye's dark meaning glance
First charmed this wild and wayward heart beyond all utterance.

THE OUTSIDE PASSENGER.

Pierre Raymond was engaged to Janie Martin, and his sleep was troubled by dreams about his idol. He dreamed that they were in a dark wood of close-grouped funeral hemlocks and spruces—Janie was struggling in the ever tightening folds of a huge boa-constrictor with a human face, like that of Lindley Grey, a discarded lover of Janie's while he, striving vainly to cry out—to hasten to her assistance, seemed paralyzed in every limb, helpless and motionless as a marble statue!

He woke, bathed in a cold perspiration, with a painful sense of the vividness and reality of the horrible vision which had oppressed his dreams.

Surely something had happened to Janie—surely some dark peril hung threateningly over her future.

It was some time before reason and common sense came to his aid sufficiently to enable him to laugh at the unreal chimeras, yet he hardly felt safe the next day until he had taken Janie Martin's home in his way to the office, learning from the good boarding-house keeper that "Miss Martin was quite well!"

"I—I think I will see her fer a minute, if she will receive me!" he said.

Mrs. Reeves came back presently—"Would Mr. Raymond walk up to Miss Martin's sitting room?"

Janie sat on the floor, hurriedly turning things into her trunk, in the midst of a chaos of feminine belongings.

"Janie! surely you are not going away?"

"I must Pierre. I have just received a telegram from my step-mother, who is very ill, and wants me to come to her at once. I must travel night and day, or it may be too late."

"Let me see the telegram."

Janie gave him the slip of paper and he read:

"Your step-mother is very ill—not expected to live. Come to her at once.

"A. MONTAGUE."

"And who is this A. Montague?"

Pierre turned the paper over and over in his hands.

"Janie," he said, "are you not acting a little rashly? Wait until you hear more definite tidings."

"Until my step-mother is dead? Oh, Pierre, she was so kind to me when poor papa was taken away, and the little children will need my care sorely."

"But, Janie—"

"There is no use in wasting words, Pierre—I must go by the noon train."

"Where is it?"

"In Darnellsdale twelve miles from Courtfield. I go as far as Courtfield by train, and there take the stage."

"When will you reach there?"

"At midnight, if we meet with no delays."

"Janie," said Pierre Raymond, determinedly, "I shall go with you."

"Indeed you shall not, Pierre," said the little damsel, resolutely, and flushing up to the roots of her hair. "I will go alone."

"I do not think it is safe, Janie!"

"What nonsense, Pierre!" she cried, laughing.

"But listen to me, my dearest," and urged by some strong irresistible power, Pierre told Janie the story of his dream. She laughed more merrily than ever.

"Now I am determined you shall not accompany me, Pierre. A man to allow a foolish dream to influence his conduct! Never!"

"But, Janie, I insist upon it!"

"And I utterly refuse. There!"

"Janie!" he said, almost sternly.

"If you do not abandon the subject at once for all," she said, resolutely, "I shall consider it as a sign and token that you desire our engagement to be at an end."

"But you will let me——"

She put her hand playfully yet imperatively over his lips.

"What did I tell you? Come your business awaits you, and I am in a desperate hurry to get all these things packed."

"I am to consider myself dismissed then?" he said, half laughing, half vexed.

Janie jumped up, ran to him, and gave him a coaxing little kiss, as he stood on the threshold.

"I shall write to you just as soon as I get there—and we shall be separated but a brief time after all."

"I may see you off at the depot?"

"Not even that." Janie was beginning to be annoyed again. "Let me have my own way for once—it is a woman's privilege, until she is married, at least."

Pierre Raymond was disquieted still. The dream haunted him every hour; it would neither be laid nor exorcised, let him strive as he would.

"If I were at all inclined to be a superstitious man," said Pierre Raymond, "I should believe this to be a warning—I should regard myself as mad if I gave no heed to it."

It was a brilliant starlight night when the trim little figure in the sober gray travelling dress and veiled face took her seat in the stage coach which stood at the Courtfield Depot, awaiting the advent of all Darnellsdale passengers—starlight but cold, with a frosty clearness in the atmosphere, which made closed windows by no means uncomfortable.

"Not but two faces besides the outside passenger," muttered the driver, discontentedly, as he slammed to the door and mounted to his place behind the horses, where a tall dark figure already sat; "I ain't goin' to make my fortin,' on the Darnellsdale road, that's clear!"

Janie Martin glanced curiously towards the other passenger—a masculine-looking old woman, in a beaver bonnet, a green barege veil, and a huge old-fashioned bombazine cloak with double capes, who sat nodding with her elbows on the lid of the square wicker basket she carried in her lap. Janie felt strangely lonely—even the companionship of the uncouth old creature, she fancied, would be better than utter isolation, so she timidly attempted to began an acquaintance.

"It is very cold to-night," she remarked, in a conciliatory tone.

"Eh?" demanded the old woman, putting her hand inquiringly to her ear.

"A cold night?" cried Janie, at the top of her sweet little voice.

"Eh?"

It was plain that the old woman would not be much company for Janie, and she abandoned her social essay in despair. Still, a deaf old woman was better than nobody at all, Janie felt that, all alone in the coach, she should have been very lonely, in spite of the nervous thrills, the experiences once or twice, when happening to look up, as the coach rattled through the gas-lighted suburbs of Courtfield, she caught the quick vigilance of the old woman's furtive, sideway glance, instantly withdrawn.

It was not pleasant, and Janie almost wished that she had consented to Pierre Raymond's wish to accompany her, as an escort, on the long and lonely journey. Pierre's dream, laughed at and forgotten at the time, came back to her now with strange distinctness, oddly blended with unpleasant recollections of Lindley Grey.

"I am a goose," mentally protested Janie, "and I'll go to sleep.

But she could not sleep. Onward rolled the lumbering coach, past the suburbs, beyond the few scattering habitations that clung to the outskirts of the little town into the open country woods, where the solitary farm houses that they occasionally had passed were already closed and darkened for the night—woods, where the rustling, dead leaves, eddying downward, sounded like wierd whispers; valleys where the moaning sound of lonely streams kept up their monotone; dreary hill sides where blackened stumps and crooked lines of tumbled down stone walls presented a dreary prospect; past them all the stage coach lumbered and jolted, until suddenly they plunged into the dark fragrant recesses of an evergreen wood; where the tall hemlocks and clusters of spruce trees seemed almost to arch the interlacing boughs over the narrow roadway.

Janie gave a quick start—it was the very wood that Pierre had described to her so vividly outlined in his dream. In an instant the warm blood seemed to congeal icily in her veins.

"Nonsense!" she murmured; "it is a mere coincidence; but I wish we were safely out of this dismal place! We have outlived the age of highway robbers and midnight brigands—yet——"

The coach came suddenly to a standstill. With a sick sensation of terror Janie leaned out of the window.

Through the frosty freshness of the night air came perceptibly to her senses that peculiar odor of chloroform. The coachman had fallen from his box, and lay like one dead on the roadside, the reins trailing beneath the hoofs of the docile horses; while the outside passenger had descended, and hurrying round to the coach door, flung it open, with a hoarse exultant sound, like a laugh. The lantern that he carried displayed his evil, triumphant face; in fact he made no attempt to hide it any longer.

"Lindley Grey!" shrieked Janie, recoiling to the further end of the vehicle.

"Yes, Lindley Grey!" he answered jeeringly; "don't fancy me for a travelling companion, very haughty, spirited young lady? It's my turn to dictate terms now; you are in my power at last. Out with you, old lady!"

He turned savagely toward the other passenger, giving her arm a pull to expedite her descent. The old woman, tottering uncertainly to her feet, hesitated an instant on the step of the coach. The next instant a blow—short, sharp and sudden—descended directly between Lindley Grey's eyes; and he fell like a log on the roadside carpet of fallen hemlock leaves and pine needles. The bombazine cloak fell off, the square wicket basket rattled close to the ground.

"Here, coachman, up with you!" cried a clear, manly voice to the bewildered Jehu, who was just raising himself on one elbow, and staring vaguely round, like one wakened from a deep slumber; "help me to tie the rascal hand and foot. He won't get up again in a hurry, unless my right hand has forgotten its cunning; but it's just as well to make sure of the villain."

"Where am I? What has happened?" cried the man.

"You've been drugged with chloroform, but you're all right now. Come, up with you, I say, and bear a hand here."

"What are you going to do with him?" demanded the man, as he obeyed, not without difficulty.

"Leave him here by the road-side; he won't take cold, I'll venture to say! There; he's safe enough now! Jump on your box and drive on!"

"Can't I thrash him first, your honor?" demanded the Jehu, growing irate as he recovered his dazed senses.

"No, he's sufficiently punished; drive on, I say!"

"But, your honor, where's the old woman? She hain't gone off on a broomstick? And where did you drop from?"

The tall stranger laughed, "I am the old woman."

The man mounted his box, not quite certain whether he was in a land of enchantment or not, and Janie, still sobbing hysterically, found herself clasped in a tender hold.

"Janie, my precious one, don't cry so bitterly. You are safe now."

"Oh, Pierre, what would have happened to me, if you had not been wiser than I?"

For the deaf old woman in the bombazine cloak and the square wicker basket was Pierre Raymond, who driven onward by the irresistible impulse of his warning dream, had taken the express train, and, contrary to Janie's wishes, became her guardian genius.

"If nothing had happened to you Janie," he said, you would never have known who was your fellow traveller. As matters have transpired, I can but thank the merciful Providence that through the medium of a troubled dream was so clearly pointed out to me my path of duty."

As Raymond had expected, when they reached Barnellsdale, Janie's step-mother was found in the most perfect health, and surprised enough she was to see her husband's daughter so pale and travel wearied. The telegram had been a mere falsification to aid the working of Lindley Grey's machinations.

Janie Martin returns to the city once again to be married to Pierre Raymond, and from that day and henceforward, neither of them ever again saw or heard of Lindley Grey.

But although they stoutly declare that they are no believers in old times superstition, they are both slightly inclined to put faith in the fantastic prophecies of dreams.

AN old lady of the mature age of eighty-nine, was among the arrests in Paris. She is charged with having petrolized the church of St. Augustine. In 1823 she was sent to prison for five years, and again in 1839 for ten years. In 1855 she and her husband were tried for murder. She escaped for want of sufficient proof, but her spouse was guillotined.

ALARM bells of new styles have recently been attached to thirty-four locomotives of a railroad company in Michigan. The bell is placed immediately in front, and is so attached that, at each revolution of the driving wheel, it is struck once by a hammer. It is claimed that the position of the bell causes the sound to be thrown forward and conducted by the earth and railroad track so that it can be heard a considerable distance ahead of the train.

BLANCHE.

Good-bye, fairest maiden, good-bye;
Thy Savior has whispered release,
In the love of His heart for the lambs of his flock,
He hath given thee triumph and peace.

Falls the shadow of night on thy graves,
But morning has burst on thy soul,
With the glories of heaven and the raptures of love,
To continue while ages shall roll.

Thy glory well-nigh we can see,
This music almost we can hear;
For that city afar, with its gates all ajar,
Cometh down to our hearts very near.

Soon the veil will be severed in twain,
Hiding thee and the angels from sight,
And forever at home in the mansions of love,
We'll forget these dark hours of the night.

TO AN AUTUMN LEAF.

The buds of Spring, their beauties coyly hiding
From stranger eye,
Breathe not to us as thou, the sweet sad chiding
That all must die!

The Summer wild-flower, blooming for some finde
Whom chance may send,
Hath not, with all its bloom the still reminder
That life must end!

Thus, neither beauteous buds, nor flowers, giving
Their perfumes rare
To us, who cannot always here be living,
Are half so fair

As thou bright leaf, which wafted from a distance,
Hast hither flown;
For, in the story of thy brief existence,
We read our own.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS OF IOWA INDIANS.

There is still remaining near Toledo, Iowa, a small remnant of two Indian tribes, the Sacs and Foxes, known as the Musquawkees, who number about three hundred—men, women and children. They are very lazy, dirty and degraded, and probably will all disappear in a few years. A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* furnishes a long account of their present condition, and their customs, from which we quote:

A warrior among them having died, was placed on a large piece of bark, raised seventy feet high in an elm tree, secured by strong thongs of leather, and left there for more than two years. A squaw was buried in a sitting posture, the lower part of her body covered with earth, the head and trunk erect, and excepting a lopping forward and sinking downward, as the ground settled, the skeleton sat upright for nearly five years. One of the men buried in the same manner, had his rifle placed at his shoulder, firmly clasped with both hands, and dismally aimed by the horrid hunter at blank vacancy, till nature dissolved the tendons of the arm and the weapon fell lengthwise on the grave. Sometimes they inter at the unusual depth of ten and even eleven feet. At others the corpse is laid on the surface of the ground and covered with earth. The graves are stuck with sticks and piled with poles, and little white flags flutter from staves set in the ground, while rags of various colors cover the branches of the overhanging trees.

The Musquawkees, save in a singular particular, are strictly honest, and though they have but the slightest knowledge of numbers, they remember their accounts with surprising accuracy. When they buy anything for which they cannot pay right down they must have the amount written on a piece of paper for them. They cannot read it, of course, but they never fail to bring it with them when they come to settle, and to know just how much it represents. Their idea of business is just this: If Maw-nock-e-maw owes me $16, I write out his note for the amount, sign his name to it, and he makes "his mark" by touching the top of my penholder while I execute the mark (X). He keeps it to remind him that he owes me. Without pocket book, drawer or shelf in all the world, it is an utter mystery how he does keep it; but as certainly as the day of payment comes, so certainly does he fish out, from some recess or fold of blanket, breech-clout or leggin', the identical promise to pay, and hands over both it and the specified amount. He has no idea of interest. Interest is a product of civilization. Now that he has paid it, I must keep the note to remind me that he does not owe me. Should I afterward present it to him for payment, the fact of its being in my possession would be to him conclusive evidence that he had paid it.

THE PRINCE OF WALES—THE REGENCY.

The death of the Prince of Wales at this time would change materially the immediate prospects of the British throne, as the next heir, his elder son, Albert Victor, is less than eight years old. The rumors that the Queen is failing in health, and that she has desired to abdicate, have been repeated so frequently during the past five years, that we cannot suppose that she will occupy the throne many years longer. If she dies or retires before the son of Albert Edward becomes of age, a regency will, of course, be necessary—supposing the present illness of the Prince to result in death. The choice of the Regent would be between the brother of the present heir-apparent, Victoria's second son, and the Duke of Cambridge.

If Albert Edward had but one son, his brother Alfred could not be legally made Regent, as he would be the next heir, after the young king whom he would represent. The Prince of Wales has two sons, however, and his brother would be eligible as Regent. Alfred is now twenty-seven years old, having been born August 6, 1844. He is a captain of the Royal Marines and enjoys the following titles: Duke of Edinburgh; Duke of Saxony; Count of Ulster and Kent. Prince George Frederic William Charles, Duke of Cambridge, Count of Tipperary and Baron Culloden, is Field Marshall and Commander-in-Chief of the British army. He is still in the prime of life, about fifty-two years of age, born March 26, 1819. He is a cousin of Queen Victoria, who is nearly of the same age, and it is probable, on account of his greater experience, that he would be appointed Regent rather than Alfred. He is not a popular man, it is true, but young Alfred has not held an enviable position in the affections of the English people since his visit to Australia and India.

It is possible, of course, if the Prince of Wales dies, that the Queen may retain her throne until the young heir becomes of age. She has by no means reached old age, and may retain her faculties and energy many years longer.

In the estimates of Albert Edward's character, which would follow an announcement of his death due regard, we fear, would not be paid to the fact that in England, as in this country, men occupying important public positions are considered fair targets for the shafts of scandal. Many of the reports which have been published in this country concerning the life and habits of the Prince have undoubtedly been the result of political bitterness, there being many persons in England who can find no good in anything or anybody connected with the throne or the aristocracy.—*N. Y. Post.*

A NEW furnace is to be erected at Centreville, Bedford county, and a railroad across the mountain to connect the furnace with the Connellsville road, by means of two inclined planes, is contemplated.

The Russian Army.

The Moscow *Gazette* publishes some interesting data on the future organization the army of Russia. The land troops are to be divided into line troops and local troops. In addition to these, reserve troops are to be formed in time of war, and in great emergencies a national militia. The line troops will maintain pretty nearly their present organization; but the local troops are to be organized on an entirely new plan. Hitherto the latter have been composed of heterogeneous elements, regiments battalions and companies of fortress troops; battalions pertaining to the different governments; local district companies; reserve battalions, squadrons and batteries; the garrison battalion of the Imperial Guard, and the application troops (*ouchebnia voiska*). This divesity of names and organization is to cease. The principal object of the local troops will be to furnish *cadres* for the organization in war time of: 1, reserve troops, infantry and foot artillery; and 2, of marching troops of all arms. In piece-time the local troops will be occupied with: 1, the service of the interior; 2, the instruction of recruits; 3, the calling in for a short period of the men on leave, belonging to the reserve.

In time of war the army, in accordance with this project, will contain 1,663,393 men, and 50,954 officers of all ranks. Of these, there are to be in European Russia 32,817 officers and 1,332,543 soldiers; in the Caucasus, 4,071 officers and 163,211 soldiers. The total number of battalions will be raised to 1,593; that of the squadrons of cavalry to 280, and of cannon to 2,574. In peace-time there will be under arms 34,707 officers and 730,000 soldiers, exclusive of the 37,000 men temporarily remaining in the district companies of Russia in Europe. To these must be added to the Cossacks and the national militia. In the case of a European war it is calculated that the Cossacks of the Don would furnish 66 cavalry regiments, and 14 batteries of artillery, or 64,000 men and 116 cannon. Excluding local troops and militia there would thus be in European Russia, always ready for mobilization; 876 battalions of infantry (948,800 officers and soldiers), 286 squadrons of cavalry, and 206 sotnias of Cossacks (with 109,000 horses), 2,488 cannon. (81,800 men), and 16 battalions of engineers (19'000 men). If we add the parks of artillery and engineers (31,00 men) and the military ambulances (44,800), the number of mobilized troops would amount to 1,234,460 men.—[*German Correspondent.*

The Gas Question.

[From the Memphis Appeal, 25th.]

The Gale & Rand process of making gas is destined to came into general use. In Chicago, Detroit, New Orleans, San Francisco and Pittsburgh, it has already or soon will take the place of the old process, insuring for consumers a brighter light for half the money paid for coal gas. In Pittsburgh a severe contest between the old monopoly and the company owning the new patent, has resulted in a public outcry against the former, in which the press, without distinction of party or position, has taken the lead with singular unanimity. The result will be beneficial not only to the new company but to the people, who are tired of a monopoly that has grown as fierce as miners usually get to be, over what they consider their possessions. In New York city a new company, known as the New York Mutual Gaslight Company, has become the purchaser of this patent, and has recently constructed works and laid several miles of pipes, and is now supplying cheap gas, much to the joy of many thousands heretofore a prey to a monopoly. Several months ago, but for Tweed, the robber, this company would have been at work. For some reason, only known to himself, he retarded the operations of pure, honest men, and forced delays when none should exist. But he has as last resigned as a director and sold out his stock, and the management passes into the hands of such men as George Opdyke, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph Seligman, N. B. LaBau, and A. V. Stout, so that at last fears of interference or dictation from the ring are removed. It is confidently expected, says the *Times*, that these gentlemen will use the advantages possessed by the company to secure for all of the long-suffering citizens of New York a decent light at a reasonable price, which is at present almost the greatest boon that could be bestowed upon the public. That it has in part succeeded, may be gathered from the fact that already the price of the stock of all the other companies has declined in consequence of their inability to compete with the younger company and its newer and cheaper mode of manufacturing gas. There is a lesson in this. Those that are wise will learn it.

Alexis at the Ball on Governor's Island.

On Saturday Alexis was entertained with a trip up the East River and down the bay, closing with a ball at Governor's Island, which is thus described:

The ball was opened by General McDowell and the Grand Duke, Miss Nellie Murphy being the first partner selected for the Prince. The band struck up a lively galop, and the General with his partner started off in good time. The Prince essayed a start, but had scarcely turned around before his feet slipped and threw him out of time, so very smooth and oily was the floor. He quickly recovered himself, and then with some caution he proceeded in good style. On returning his partner to her friends she complimented the Prince on being a good gentleman to dance with. The Grand Duke, as he appeared on the ballroom floor, after divesting himself of hat and long cloak revealing his princely head, and dark, gold studded uniform, was entirely becoming to his high rank. Had any stranger stepped into the place and been asked to point out the most distinguished looking man on the floor he would certainly have selected the Grand Duke. He was the tallest figure there, and his perfect self-possession gave him a graceful bearing, and there seemed to be harmony in every gesture. The next partner of the Prince was Miss Morse, who danced a waltz with him. The other partners were Miss Blodgett, Miss McDowell, daughter of General McDowell; Miss M. V. Shaler, daughter of General Shaler; and Miss Sullivant, an Ohio belle, and niece of General McDowell. From all that has been seen of the Grand Duke Alexis it is evident that he is not a "lady's man." While acting as an escort he is always polite and occasionally gay. But he never flirts. As soon as the ceremony of dancing is over—for it is little more than a ceremony for him—he relieves his partner of has company and goes his way, leaving her to go hers. If he can steal away he will walk off alone, get in a back room, roll a cigarette, and smoke it. While Alexis attracted everybody's attention his brother officers were improving the opportunity to put themselves on good terms with the ladies, in which they succeeded admirably, being all fine looking and well educated men. The ball on the island lasted until five o'clock, and at 5:30 the guests were all landed at the Battery, where their carriages were in waiting.

"THE GOLDEN WEDDING."

Fifty years of blight and bloom,
Fifty years of summer weather,
Fifty years of winter's gloom,
We have travelled on together—
Through life's joy and through its sorrow—
Joy to-day and grief to-morrow.

Fifty years!—how long my love!
Then your cheeks were like the roses;
Yet He knows, who rules above,
Every year its charm discloses.
Now upon the brow do cluster
Asphodels of faideless lustre.

Fifty years, with soul of truth,
Thou hast walked, dear wife, beside me,
From the spring-time of your youth—
Faithful still, where'er betide me.
Yes the poet, doubting human,
Writes that "Frailty's name is woman."

Fifty years! A world has seen
Revolutions and convulsions;
Yet thy love hath faithful been
Through reverses and repulsions.
Like a flower in shaded by-ways—
Like a tree on sunny highways.

Fifty years—a row of graves
Yonder where the hills are parted
Tells how sorrow's wildest waves
Left us lone and broken-hearted.
Yet, dear wife, the balm of healing
Poured from out thy heart of feeling.

Wife, dear wife, the way is short;
Down the hill the road is winding;
Soon we'll reach the last great port,
Ears grow dull and eyes are blinding.
Soon our lives will be a shadow
Like the cloud-wing on the meadow.

Grant, O God! that down the aisles
Where the twilight folds together
I may have her gentle smiles
Lighting me like sunny weather,
Till the curtain falling round us
Seals in heaven the love that bound us.

Mrs. Mary E. NEALY

Washington, D. C.

RURAL ECONOMY.

HOW TO GET EARLY TOMATOES.

P. E. Bucks, Esq., in the Canada Farmer, says the following way is the right one for raising early tomatoes:

There is, however, no doubt in my mind from practical experience, that cuttings taken from plants in the autumn, just before freezing time, stuck in damp soil, and when well rooted, removed to six inch pots kept in an atmosphere of forty to fifty degrees, and water just sufficiently to keep them alive during winter, and by keeping the shoots as they appear, properly pinched, and a part of the larger leaves, so as to retard growth as much as possible, is the true way of obtaining the earliest fruit. It will be found that if the plants are well attended to, by the spring they will be thick and strong at the base, and as woody almost as a wall flower. Crowding tomatoes, as almost all gardeners do, in hot-beds, is decidedly the wrong method, as no doubt many of them have found out. The hot bed plants are weak and spindling. Many put down seeds in this way so early that the plants run up to the glass before the weather becomes sufficiently warm to put them out in the open ground, and the leaves either scorch or become frost-bitten. I have seen many a frame of tomatoes for which I would not give five cents for the hundred plants in them.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES FOR SEED.

We generally select potatoes from one half to one inch in thickness; the smaller ones generally dry up so as to be worthless in the spring. The next thing is to store them properly. Take old flour barrels, or shoe boxes, or almost any vessel that is not so tight as not to admit the air. A tight barrel or box we have always found unfavorable; old salt barrels ruinous, the salt every time rotting potatoes. We fill them carefully, shaking them down, then cover the top with well dried sawdust, or dust from the road, or dry sand; or the soil they were raised in, well dried, will make a good covering. Then store them away in a room not subject to sudden changes; be careful in storing, however, not to cover so close as to leave no opportunity for the sweat of the potatoes to pass off, for sweet potatoes are like other things, they will pass through a sweat, and if there is no chance for the moisture to pass off, they must rot. The room must be kept warm by fires; you might as well throw them away at once as to attempt to keep them in this climate without fire. The proper temperature is about fifty degrees by our common thermometers; though where you have a stove in your room the temperature may be raised to seventy or eighty degrees without injury, as the air is much easier warmed than the potatoes. In the spring be not in too great haste to unpack or remove them; we have frequently been deceived by spells of fine weather into removing our potatoes too early, and got them chilled, and lost more by rot than we had all the winter before. G. S. L.,

SUB-SOILING.

A correspondent of the Western Rural gives the following reasons why he will sub-soil this Fall:

When I begin work for the spring crop, I will do my ploughing in the fall.

In preparing the ground in the fall it will get the benefit of the snow and the freezing process, which are wonderful invigorators of the soil,

In the second place, it enables you in the spring, to cross plow. I think at this plowing, the plow should be run very deep and followed with one horse and a good, sharp shovel plow. This will bring enough of the soil up to assist in the production of the first crop.

The next year I would break my ground in the spring, plowing or sub-soiling bringing up the soil to the surface.

The ground is now in good condition, and ready to drink in all the manures, thus forming a deep soil and will last for many years by by proper cultivation.

FEEDING HORSES DURING WINTER.

A horse, as most horsemen and farmers know, will eat twenty hours out of the twenty-four, if he only has something to eat; but this winter the plan must be changed, and horses must eat what they have to eat in three hours resting twenty-one. That they will be in better condition for so doing, no one will deny. And if the light hay crop the present season but teaches farmers the correct mode of feeding horses, it will give something in compensation for what it has withheld. Upon this matter let us hear the opinion of "an old stager."

Mr. W. F. Blunt of Ansen—better known to the staging fraternity of twenty years as "Billy Blunt," by which familiar name he is yet called—whose knowledge of horse flesh is second to that of but few men in the State, says that with nine pounds of hay and three quarts of meal per day, he can make a horse gain in flesh all winter, not a horse that is standing still, but one that is worked all the time. Weigh the hay a few times so as to take it up about three pounds at a time, shake this lightly into a tight box crib, and sprinkle thoroughly with cold water, then throw over it a quart of meal three times a day, at regular hours. Any horse put upon this fare and fed uniformly, will gain steadily, and perfoom an amount of work that will surprise those accustomed to feed large measures of hay and grain. The present winter will be a good time to try this plan, especially as most farmers will be forced to take some such course on account of the small bulk of hay secured. The exact cost of wintering a horse under this regime can be ascertained in two minutes. It will be found to be much less than many would think.—Maine Farmer.

VARIETIES.

BARLEY goes up as beer goes down, and a man who ales is called malt-treated.

A MISS BAIN, of Montreal, has sued her lover for what she calls "extras." She says she will explain when the trial comes on.

WORKMEN are now engaged in the preparation of a tablet to commemorate the restoration of the Vendome column, which it is said, will be completed next March. The statue of Napoleon I. is to be restored to the summit.

A PHOTOGRAPHER at Burlington, Iowa, has got into trouble by selling the "effigies" of a lady whose negative he chanced to have, as the portrait of Mrs. O'Leary, the owner of the kerosene-kicking cow.

A GENTLEMAN was introduced to a young lady, recently, and addressed her as follows: "Where do you live when you are at home?" to which she promptly replied, "When I am at home I live there."

A LADY having accidentally broken her smelling-bottle, her husband, who was very petulani, said to her: "I declare, my dear, everything belongs to you is more or less broken." "True," replied the lady, "for even you are a little cracked"'

A MAN named Smiles, living near Houtzdale, Centre county, attempted to burn his house last week, but was arrested, and the Smiles are overshadowed with gloom.

THE barn of Washington Davis, in Chester county, was burned a short time ago, with its contents, including a large road wagon, thrashing machine, gears and farming utensils, and five large hogs.

TWO brothers named Gween, living in Franklin township, Fayette county, had a difficulty which resulted in Robert striking Obadiah with a stone, breaking the skull and inflicting a ghastly wound.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CAPT. JOHN HARE, who was blown overboard from the steamer Comet and seriously injured, was somewhat better yesterday. In falling his head struck against one of the fenders, causing an ugly bruise. He was rescued by some of the hands on the boat and conveyed to a stateroom.

ABOUT ten o'clock last evening a man giving his name as James Paxton was arrested at the "White House," on Fifth avenue, charged with robbing a butcher whose coat was hanging on the rack, of $125. On being searched but a small portion of the money was found on his person. The accused was taken to the lock-up, and his case will be adjudicated to-day.

AN information for aggravated assault and battery was made yesterday morning by offices Robert Hague against Kane and Copeland, the assaulting parties alluded to in yesterday's issue. At the hearing, each defendant was required to find bail in the sum of $2,000 in the robbery case, and $500 in the case of aggravated assault and battery. In default, the prisoners were committed for trial.

THE License Board was in session yesterday morning, and heard the applicants for license to sell liquor. Thirty-one applications, all on the Twenty-second list, were heard, but the Board made no announcement of their decision. It was stated that the clerk would be notified of the result of the hearings, and that parties interested could apply to him. The following transfers were made: Charles Schroed to Fred Maers; Louis Zell to T. C. Smith, Christ Shambery to Morton Feidle; Mrs. Butler to Pat Kealing. Five cases were held over. The Board will meet again on the 18th of December.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for week ending November 26, 1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Cancer of the Stomach, 1; Consumption, 4; Convulsions, 3, Debility 1; Disease of the Heart, 1; Disease of the Stomach, 1; Dropsy, General, 1; Scarlet Fever, 2; Typhoid Fever, 4; Inflammation of the Brain, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, 3; Typhoid Inflammation of the Lungs, 1; Inanition, 1; Old Age, 2; Inflammatory Rheumatism, 1; Scrofula, 1; Small Pox, 16; Unknown, 1; Still Births 2.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	13	From 30 to 40	2
From 1 to 2	7	From 40 to 50	1
From 2 to 5	5	From 50 to 60	1
From 5 to 10	2	From 60 to 70	2
From 10 to 15	2	From 70 to 80	4
From 15 to 20	2	From 80 to 90	
From 20 to 30	9	From 90 to 100	

Males, 24; females, 26; white, 48; colored, 2; total, 50.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M.D.,
Health Physician.

The Allegheny Library.

EDITORS POST: Several items which have lately appeared in the daily papers regarding the proposed transfer of the Allegheny Library to the Board of Control, are apt to convey the impression that the Directors are mainly solicitous about the assumption or payment of the existing debt of $500. By no means. That can be easily overcome. A higher estimate than that is placed upon it.

Besides the money value of over $6,000, it is, or should be, of inestimable value to the citizens, particularly the youth of the city.

The transfer is desired because it will extend the usefulness of the library by removing the grand cause of trouble—the uncertainty of possession of the present room. No other suitable room can be procured in the city property, it will then receive from our City Fathers a portion of that fostering care now bestowed upon trees, fountains, fish and swans.

Yours respectfully, A. LEGGATE.

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT—Judges Hampton. and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Wm. P. McCabe vs. John Burns and Samuel Stevenson, on trial for several days before Judge Kirkpatrick, was concluded yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $33.50.

The case of Patterson vs. Smith, et al., taken up before Judge Hampton, on Friday, was concluded yesterday morning. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $551 44.

The next case taken up before Judge Hampton was that of Thomas M. Wilson vs. David McCabe. This is an action to recover for work done, on contract. On trial.

Isaac Greer Sproul vs. James M. Riter. Action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by the failure of defendant to furnish an oil tank, contracted for, at a certain stipulated time On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Cancer and how Cured.

Information sent free. Be your own doctor. Address J. Henry Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

THE President promises a great many reforms in his forthcoming message. Unfortunately for the country, it is only a promise.

The *Tribune* is too polite to say that the Pittsburgh *Gazette* lies, but says that it "economizes truth" to a wonderful degree. Oh, HORACE, how could you? The old lady will be nervous for a week after that.

FOR sly humor commend us to the New York *Tribune*. It heads an article addressed to Radical newspapers, with "Tell the Truth." With as much propriety it might say to BEELZEBUB, "Read the Bible."

THE strength of the GRANT and anti-GRANT factions in Louisiana will be tested next month. Governor WARMOTH has convoked the Legislature for the 6th of December to choose Lieutenant Governor DUNN's successor. The fight will no doubt be a lively one.

DID the smart chaps in Council imagine when they appointed two Democrats in Common, and one in Select Councils to audit the accounts of City Hall, that they would by this means foreclose any further remarks in relation to this extravagant abortion of a building on the part of THE POST? It won't do.

GREELEY says the office-holders under GRANT must stand back and give the taxpayers a chance to express their preferences for the Presidency. This is all very well for Mr. GREELEY to advise, but the office-holders having a good thing of it, don't intend to pay the slightest regard to the independent editor of the *Tribune*.

ACCORDING to GREELEY, the champion belt for misrepresentation belongs either to the Pittsburgh *Gazette* or the Troy *Times* with the chances in favor of the *Gazette*. He should not be so severe on the "oldest." Since it is no longer *the* organ, it has become subject to periodical fits of hysterics, and is really not accountable for what it says.

THE stockholders of the old gas monopoly ought to welcome any other company which will relieve them of their bad investment. According to the statement of the Treasurer of that concern. Only 8 1-2 per cent. dividends have been declared on the par value of the stock, which would realize but 4 1-4 per cent. to those unfortunates who bought at $100 per share. Do these gentlemen imagine the community natural born fools?

THE late boiler explosion in Council, furnishes a specimen of what we may expect in other matters, in which members of Council have the exclusive control as for instance the Water Commission. They should not put themselves in the position of being charged with jobbery. The boilers made by Mr. CARROLL are doubtless goodand reliable and the iron furnished by the firm of which Mr. LLOYD is a member is good, but they were both members of the Water Committee which gives it an ugly appearance.

WE understand the Republican Executive City Committee will publish an address this morning, in which the accounts of Mr. BLACKMORE when Mayor, will be impeached. Mr. MORGAN and his friends have been several weeks in cooking up this imaginary flaw. Mayor BLACKMORE'S accounts were audited by the Police Committee of Councils, all Republicans, and passed upon by the Controller, THOMAS STEEL. The opposition to Mr. BLACKMORE has dwindled into such insignificant proportions, that the Ring resorts to desperate means to keep up appearances.

THE PLUNDERER'S PYRAMID.

There is not much necessity for people going to Egypt to see the Pyramids when we have such stupendous ones in this country. We present the following for the contemplation of our Radical friends:

ROBB
EVANS
STOKES
FORBES
HODGES
PROSSER
BALLOCH
JOHN W. GOULD
WHITTAKER
TOM MURPHY
RODERICK R. BUTLER
HONORABLE WITTEMORE
CHARLES F. BAILEY
MONTGOMERY GIBBS

Now it only remains to ornament this with such names as HOLDEN, Radical Governor of North Carolina, impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office; BUTLER, Radical Governor of Nebraska, impeached for taking bribes; BULLOCK, Radical Governor of Georgia, who run away to keep from being punished, and SCOTT, Radical carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina, who stole thirty million dollars, to make it wonderfully attractive.

MOB LAW IN INDIANA.

So far as all the public statements go, the bands of Regulators who infest certain portions of the State of Indiana, are not charged with being identified with any political party or organization. They seem to embrace nearly all the citizens of special localities, who either actively or passively take upon themselves the functions of judge, jury and executioners. Under the pretence of vindicating the laws and protecting themselves and the community, they become violators of the law and are themselves murderers, for whom but little palliation exists.

The organization seems to be based upon the proposition that there are certain desperadoes infesting the State, who after committing crimes of the most revolting nature, manage to escape punishment by some legal quibble. To secure the certain punishment of these criminals and rid community of their presence, is the avowed object of these Regulators. Similar organizations in the South professing the same object, are called Ku Klux, and the responsibility of their acts is sought to be imposed upon a particular party. In both cases these law breakers assume that the laws are inadequate to punish criminals.

If they really desired to go about the business of protecting society properly, their first object would be to so amend the laws as to secure the punishment of criminals by due process of law. This is an easy matter, since it is fair to presume that a majority of the people in any State are decent, order-loving and honest. But the so-called Ku Klux of the South and the Regulators of Indiana and other Northern communities, are one and the same thing. They lack confidence in the honesty of their neighbors—do not believe that they desire the punishment of criminals, and become law breakers themselves under the specious plea of protecting the public and vindicating justice. In the first place the laws should be so worded and so enforced as to leave no pretext for such organization, and they should take cognizance of and inflict punishment upon this class of desperadoes the same as horse theives and murderers.

This is purely a matter of local government, with which the Federal government has no sort of right to interfere. In suppressing such disorders and punishing the participants, the Federal has no better physical opportunities than, the State government. Will any one pretend that the State of Indiania has not men and money enough at its command to take into custody the few hundred men who have been engaged in lynching alleged criminals in that State, try them according to law and punish them? Certainly no man would do so seriously, and yet we find Governor BAKER of that State issuing his proclamation, warning the Regulators to "disperse" and refrain from acts of violence, otherwise he will call upon the Federal government to suppress them.

That proclamation stamps Governor BAKER as a coward and an incompetent man, and very largely responsible for the mob violence that has been rampant in the State of Indiana. With such a Governor, it is hardly to be expected that the laws would be respected. The author of this whimpering proclamation, ought to be stripped at once of his authority. He is not fit for a local magistrate. The Governor of Indiana, under the Constitution and laws of the State, can call into the military service, for the purpose of preserving and protecting the laws, every able-bodied man in the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. What miserable cowardice and patent imbecility it is then for him to fire a proclamation at a squad of law breakers, threatening that he will report them to the President of the United States, unless they "disperse."

There was no proclamation needed. All Governor BAKER had to do was to direct the Sheriff of Clarke county to call out the *posse comitatus* and arrest the parties who did the lynching, upon regular warrants, if they were known. If the *posse* of one county was not sufficient it could have been drawn from a dozen counties. This was the way of doing things before the new fangled idea of Federal interference was invented by the Radical leaders. If it takes five hundred men to arrest a party of lynchers in Indiana, why shall not the Governor of the State, who commands more than five hundred thousand men, call them out, instead of sending off to Washinton for a battalion of soldiers. Governor BAKER simply insults the people of Indiana when he threatens to invoke the Federal army to arrest a hundred law breakers more or less, when the law provides such ample means within the jurisdiction of the State.

But it is not hard to underst and why BAKER is ready to surrender the State of Indiana into the hands of President GRANT upon the pretext that dangerous combinations exist in one or two counties. He is the puppet of Senator MORTON, and he believes that GRANT is not sure of a re-election, unless military rule is set up in the North as well as in the South. Indiana being debatable ground in the Presidential campaign, is to be taken under GRANT'S wing and its electoral vote cared for.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, BAKER'S organ says of the laws of the State that; "one would suppose from reading our laws and seeing them administered in our courts that thieves, perjurers, and murderers were a very worthy class of citizens, whose rights were in danger of invasion, and that it had become necessary to throw extraordinary safeguards around them to protect them from persecution." Who is responsible for such laws? Such men as Governor BAKER and Senator MORTON who for years have controlled the legislation of the State, and who invented these laws for the purpose of shielding the mobs who abused and murdered Democrats a few years ago, from punishment. The legitimate fruits of their vile legislation, and their corruption of the courts are now maturing. The Legislature of Indiana owes it to itself to clear the people of the State of the aspersions implied in BAKER'S proclamation, and repeal the odious acts of past Radical Legislatures that protected "thieves, murderers and perjurers."

A SANGUINARY DANIEL.

Judge ALLISON, of Philadelphia, speaking in his official capacity, thinks that it is right and proper for men to carry deadly weapons, upon all occasions that they may deem necessary. The *Age* in noticing a case recently on trial before the learned Judge in which a man named MCNULTY was charged with killing a negro named GORDON, gives a curious instance of the Judges' ideas of the law relating to the carrying of concealed deadly weapons. The attempt was made during the trial to which we refer to make political capital against the police of Philadelphia by the introduction, contrary to the rules of evidence, of a statement that GORDON was slain by a policeman in citizen's clothes. This, however, is utterly false, if MCNULTY is the guilty man, for he is not a policeman. Another episode in the case may be appropriately noticed, for it will illustrate the incident to which we intend to call attention. It being alleged that two individuals had tried to influence a juror, though they and their witnesses denied it Judge ALLISON declared it was his duty as a Magistrate, to bind the alleged offenders over for trial. The case of GORDON then went on, and very soon disclosed that the negroes generally, had, like CATTO, armed themselves on that day. Nay, the witness, TRUEFITT, being asked whether he was, at that moment, armed, in the witness-stand, said he was, and with a loaded revolver.

"Here was a chance," says our Philadelphia cotemporary, "for Judge ALLISON as a Magistrate, to have bound over this offender against the law, and the sanctity of a Court of Justice. Or, at the least, we might expect, even of him, that he would have taken the occasion to admonish the offender, and the class, to which he belongs, of the illegality of carrying deadly weapons." But Judge ALLISON and District Attorney MANN, seemed to have a sort of common interest in affirming the doctrine of carrying and using deadly weapons. The Sunday *Trapscript* reports them as expressing themselves as follows in connection with the above incident:

A discussion arose between Mr. Mann and Mr. Cassidy as to the right of the witness to carry arms. Mr. Mann saying there is no objection to the witness carrying a pistol. I advised these people to go armed.

Mr. Cassidy—Then you ought to be indicted.

Mr. Mann—I did it as District Attorney.

Mr. Cassidy—Your office as District Attorney does not authorize you to empower anybody to carry arms.

Judge Allison, interrupting, said that every man had a right to carry arms to protect himself, and taking into view the condition of affairs and the occurrence on election day, he thought it was a sufficient justification for any man to carry arms.

Mr. Cassidy—Then I must differ from your Honor's opinion.

Judge Allison—I shall say so to the jury.

We would like to know what sort of security there is to be for human life, if all the courts of the Commonwealth lay down such law. In the case of the man who murdered NOLEN but little more than a year ago, Judge ALLISON strained the law enough, but this case is still more flagrant. Having laid down the principle that all men have the right to go prepared for the commission of murders, will Judge ALLISON now have the kindness to explain who are bound to respect the laws of the Commonwealth?

R. D. THOMPSON, ESQ.

Owing to the recent changes in the general management of the *Commercial* of this city, R. D. THOMPSON, Esq., has severed his connection with the business department of that paper. We regret that so genial and urbane a gentleman is to be lost to the journalistic circles of our city. Mr. THOMPSON took charge of the financial and business department of the *Commercial* soon after its appearance upon the sea of journalism. That he managed it with rare tact and ability is shown by its present standing and condition. Whatever of business success the *Commercial* has met with depends mainly, if, indeed, not wholly, upon the exertions of Mr. THOMPSON. He was wide awake, industrious, honorable in all his dealings, and by his gentlemanly conduct and bearing, made friends of all the leading business men of the city, and with those generally through the country who had dealings with the Pittsburgh press.

THE London *Times* declares that it anticipates "with satisfaction the election of General GRANT to a second term of office." All the great calamities that have ever befallen this country have been anticipated with satisfaction by the London *Times*.

WHATEVER may be the faults of chronology and grammar in the phrase, GRANT will always be known as the *present* President of the United States.—*The Capital.*

ONE MORE "JOKE."

[From Morgan's Defender, the Dispatch.]

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS—THE DRUNKEN MOB.

Gradually the attendance swelled, and before eight o'clock a crowd gathered which, for plainly defined characteristics, surpassed any of the same magnitude that had perhaps ever previously congregated together on a similar occasion in Pittsburgh. Roughs, ferociously enthusiastic over Morgan's nomination crowded around the table, and, inspired by copious potations yelled and shouted with marvelous effect as each return brought news of their champion's success. Where the ordinary limits of language did not afford them full scope to express their joy over the result, they were by no means sparing of an emphatic profanity, and even to such an extent were they overcome by their enthusiasm that, in divers instances, they absolutely embraced and wept on one another's necks.

The roughs will have another opportunity to weep on Tuesday evening next and it will not be caused by "enthusiasm" either—but by the defeat of their chief.

BOUTWELL'S Syndicate is to be over hauled and enquired into when Congress meets, and it is more than probable that the public will have a chance to pass judgment upon the stupendous fraud known as his financial policy. The *Tribune*, referring to a Congresssional investigation speaks thus plainly:

It is not surprising that there should be ominous threatenings of a sharp inquiry into Secretary Boutwell's bargain with the Syndicate, when Congress meets. At first blush, the contract for disposing of the five per cent. loan, so far as its few details reached the public, looked like an economical and sagacious one. But all waited for more explicit explanations, and none came. It is unfortunate for the Secretary that he has found it inexpedient to trust the details of his plan to the public. The consequences have been inevitable—puspicion, dispute and possible misrepretientation. It is now even said that the Syndicate not only receive a handsome profit on the conversion of the Five Twenses, but also on all the bonds sent into the Treasury for conversion by its own agents

WE observe an improvement in the method of capital punishment in Indiana. There is information that the murderer of the Lord Chief Justice has been hanged in Calcutta. That was the Hebrew-Christian way of disposing of him. Having been thus dealt with to the satisfaction of the English population and law, the body was given up to the natives, who burned it, thus rendering the execution perfectly complete. The man is dead as to this world according to the European creed, and dead as to the next world according to the Indian creed, since the latter denies any possibility of resurrection to souls when the bodies to which they appertained have been totally destroyed. It was for this cause that a number of the Delhi monsters were blown from the cannon's mouth; and there is this reason in it at least, that a being for whom we can find no better use than to destroy him, if finally snuffed out of existence, does leave the universe by so much the sweeter and cleaner.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE, late Commissioner at New Orleans, who is charged with defrauding the Government while he was acting in that capacity, makes a bold threat which if carried into execution, will unveil more rascality of the GRANT administration. The General publicly charges that WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Secretaries CHASE and MCCULLOCH, and other Treasury officials did abstract his vouchers for the purpose of bringing him into disrepute and shielding others inside Treasury who had really defrauded the Government. He declares that he will go before any tribunal and furnish names and dates. Ex-Secretary CHANDLER, who is thus charged, is one of the most active Radical politicians in the State of New Hampshire. For many years he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Since he left the Treasury he has been engaged in an extensive claim and law practice in the City of Washington.

JUST now Peru is not better off politically than Mexico. Imitating the French Republicans, President BALTA is suppressing the newspapers, and denies *El Nacional*, the leading journal of Peru, the right of mail transmission. At the recent election, PARDO and CONETA, candidates for the Presidency, united in armed attempts to prevent the partisans of ECHENIQUE and other candidates for making demonstrations. President BALTA now seeks to set aside the election as illegal. PARDO was successful in the canvass, and will, of course, "pronounce," and there will be a revolution. Peru is used to revolutions, however.

AFTER all, is it certain that General GRANT will punish his old friend SCHENCK for his little speculation in the stock of the Emma Silver Mining Company, Limited? Perhaps he thinks it lucky that this occasion for making a vacancy in the British mission for Secretary FISH'S benefit should occur just at the right moment. But before he can avail himself of it, GRANT should send back his stock in the Seneca Sandstone Company.

IT is not probable that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Kentucky war claim case will be made until after the holiday. A consultation of the Court was held on Saturday, but the case was not alluded to, and no indications were given as to the result. The Court met on Monday and, after announcing a few decisions in unimportant cases, will take a recess for one week.

THE *Courier Journal* says that a correspondent asks: "What will become of WM. B. STOKES? Will he go to the penitentiary?" We don't know. All we pretend to know is that penitentiaries are made to be broken into, and that WM. B. STOKES, as a free-born American citizen, has as much right to break into one of them as anybody else.

THE *Enquirer*, that is always bellowing against monopolies which make the rich richer and the poor poorer, wants the people to elect for President the greatest Railroad monopolist in the world.

So says a Republican journal that, we venture to say, if put on his information, could not tell a bumble-bee from a bull's foot, unless stung by the one or kicked by the other. Will he please inform us what railroad ever made the poor poorer while it made the rich richer? What railroad ever swallowed the earnings of labor to enrich its owners?—that ever made a people poorer, or impoverished the country through which it passed; that did not create markets for labor; that did not open up the country to settlement; that did not enhance the value of the land near which it run; that added to the burdens of the people by general taxation; that taxed this or that branch of industry for its special benefit; that does not pay its fair share of taxes into the State and county treasuries through which it may run? The people are crying for such monopolies everywhere where they have not got them; and where they have them they want more. They are not like high tariffs, nor high taxes, nor privileged capital, that consumes the fruits of industry without contributing to its wholesome activity. Democrats are not easily frightened at such kind of monopolies. —*Cin. Enquirer.*

STILL THEY COME.

The Democracy of Beaver County—For Col. T. A. Scott For President.

[From the Beaver Conservative, 23d.]

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

So many of the papers have been nominating candidates for the next Presidency that we suppose the *Conservative* would be behind the times if it did not do that same thing. We are far more interested about the PLATFORM than we are about the CANDIDATE. We feel well satisfied that we will fight our battle, and be fought by our opponents, upon the *Platform of Principles* adopted by the next National Convention.

Now, we do not want to hear one word about *expediency* in our next struggle. We want to go into that struggle for *Principles* alone.

As to the candidate himself we would feel indifferent. We are willing to support any man who will represent the great principles from which the Democrats of the country have not swerved.

But in the selection of a standard bearer, Democrats, of course, have their preference.

In our paper of October 20th, we mentioned the nomination of Thomas A. Scott by the Pittsburgh POST. This was because (as we stated at the time), the Republicans—in a desperate effort to save themselves from a defeat that we think is inevitable—regard his nomination and their defeat as inseperable events. Since then—as we have have had two weeks of Court that gave us chances of talking generally with our Democratic friends from the country—we have had an opportunity in learning the sentiments of the people of this county. They are for Col. Scott. No Convention has authorized us to say so. We know that. But we have as good an opportunity, we believe, as any other Democrat in the county to learn the sentiments of the party. And we know that the Democrats of this county are for Scott not as a partisan merely, but as a man who has shown such remarkable business skill and capacity as points him out as one who has the executive ability to fit him for the office in which such a man is *wanted*.

Will Col. Scott accept the nomination? has been often asked us. It is asked with the kind of earnestness that shows how much confidence the people have in him, and how anxious they are for his services in the place he is so eminently fitted to fill. This is what the people desire; and we believe that Thomas A. Scott, as a citizen, is just as willing to submit to the people's desire as he would if he were President. We have said heretofore that *if Pennsylvania must be carried to secure the next Presidency*, it can be carried by Col. Scott. That is true. But, as we showed two weeks ago, with the electoral votes of New York, and with one of three other States that we believe are certain for us, a Democratic President can be elected next year. Our Beaver county Democrats are for Scott; not alone because he can carry the State, but because they believe he is just the man that is needed to fill the office.

PROPOSED REPRESENTATION.

Letter from Mr. Buckalew.

BLOOMSBURG, Nov. 22, 1871.

DEAR GOVERNOR: Your article in the *Day* of the 18th inst., on Equal Representation is well conceived and worked out, and is directed to a point of the debate upon reform which requires attention.

The term "Minority Representation," as applied to our reform, is inaccurate and misleading. We do not propose to represent minorities at all, but *successive majorities* in constituencies, in all plural elections. In fact we adhere to and apply the majority principle thoroughly; we give to it more extended operation and effect that it has ever had in popular elections and cause it to become, what it has never been an instrument of just and very nearly complete representation of the people.

Take the case of a town of 650 voters in which two assessors of taxes are to be elected, and suppose a Democratic vote of 350 and a Republican vote of 300. The ratio of voters for an assessor will of course be 325.

Then, 350 Democratic voters. 1st maj.
325 ratio.

25——300 Republican voters, second majority, and we assign the *second* assessor to this *second majority*.

Again, in the election of three town auditors in the same town, on the same vote we have a ratio of 217 nearly, and the distribution will be:

350 Democratic first majority.
217 ratio.

133——300 Republican second maj.
217 ratio——83

and we assign the third auditor to this third majority of 153, resulting in two Democratic and one Republican auditor, strictly upon a majority principle truly applied.

Now, although this computation of successive majorities is not actually made, it is involved in every application of the free vote, and it approximates to justice as nearly as possible. Under the old plan of voting in the first case above, 300 voters would be unrepresented instead of 25, and in the second case 300 instead of 83.

Those people then, who say "the majority principle is sacred," or that "ours should be a government of the majority," will discover that the new plan is necessary to the just application of their doctrine and is not opposed to it.

I am, dear sir, most truly yours,
C. R. BUCKALEW,

HON. ALEX. CUMMINGS, Philadelphia.

ED. THOMPSON, a well known and popular horseman, of Chillicothe, died on Wednesday week of an over dose of hydrate of chloral. He had been drinking heavily for some days, and was taking chloral to quiet his nerves. It was thought he took an overdose during the night.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Some Reasons Why Col. Scott Should be Nominated.

[From the New York Herald 28th.]

THOMAS A. SCOTT AND THE PRESIDENTIAL QULSTION.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

SIR—I have noticed from time to time in the colmns of the *Herald* references to this distinguished gentlemen and prominent candidate for the Presidency which, while they do not partake of the spirit of party antagonism, do not do him that justice which he and his friends are entitled to expect at your hands.

For my part I can see no reason why the *Herald* should not both favor Colonel Scott's nomination and election to the Presidency. He is a man in every way qualified to administer the high office with dignity and success. Independent of political cliques and unsoiled with the slime of partisan intrigues—a patriot of no uncertain record and an honest man—what else is required of the incumbent? Is it an evidence of wisdom on the part of the people to ignore such a man and elevate his opposite instead?

I take it that you are opposed to the re-election of Ulysses S. Grant, and why? Because he is hopelessly in the hands of a partisan ring, that care nothing whatever for the common welfare of the country and propose to make President Grant's supposed availability the means of gratifying their own selfish ends, and also because he is a candidate for re-election; i other words, he is daily sacrificing his own dignity, endangering the stability of our political institutions and crushing the public interests for the sole purpose of securing his own re-election.

Colonel Scott is not a candidate in any such a sense of the word. He never desired his name to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency. He would be highly gratified should his friends, which are to be found in every section of the country, refrain at once from mentioning it in that connection. But should he be nominated by the Democratic and Conservative party of the country for the Presidency, he could NOT, as he would not, refuse to accept the nomination, which, indeed, would be little short of an election.

But Colonel Scott would scorn the idea of scheming for the nomination. He belongs to that past generation of statesmen—for he is a statesman in the best sense of the term—who believed that no office should be sought after or its duties shirked by any man upon whom fell the people's choice. You will notice that the chief opposition to Colonel Scott comes from the "politicians" so called. This is easily understood. Before the "politicians" are willing to support a Presidential candidate they must know whether he will answer their purpose. In this respect they are not satisfied with Colonel Scott. They know from his past history that he looks forward and does his duty as he understands it.

This kind of a President is just what the people want, and just what the "politicians" do not want. Now, whose wishes are to be consulted—the people's or the party wirepuller's? Colonel Scott has not sought to conciliate this opposition, nor will he seek to do it. He would not consider the office worth holding if it had to be obtained by such disreputable means as "fixing" politicians, subsidizing the press or cooking up delegations.

He stands in no need of honors purchased at such a price. The very fact that he would not stoop to such means to attain the highest and grandest ambition of an American citizen is what makes him formidable in the eyes of the more thoughtful Radical leaders. It takes no seer to see that the day is not far distant when the American people will chose rulers, not because they are shrewd "politicians" or available blockheads, but because they are men of character and patriotism, devoted to the welfare of the country and not lining their own pockets, if, indeed, in the meantime the people do not let their last opportunity to save themselves slip away.

I do not draw upon my imagination when I say that since Colonel Scott's name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency it has been made possible for him to be second to none in the control of the federal patronage if he would peremptorily refuse the use of his name. If he chose to give the assurance in the right quarter, Cameron and Conkling and Morton and Murphy, *et id omne genus*, would be made his sub-lieutenants and dependents before the assembling of Congress. This may appear sensational, but the proof will come before the public in due time.

It is simply absurd for men to say that Colonel Scott's influence and popularity depend upon his railroad connections. If these connections would influence anything it would be to make him unpopular rather than otherwise. Every intelligent man in the country knows this. Colonel Scott is simply popular because he deserves to be—because he combines all the elements of the true gentleman, in the business and private relations of life alike; never abused a trust reposed in him; never gratified any passion by a misuse of the authority placed in his hands, and has universally treated the humblest workman with as much consideration as the mightiest magnate, because they were both men, entitled to precisely the same rights.

There are a thousand reasons why the great State of New York should unite with Pennsylvania in electing Colonel Scott to the Presidency. First of all we can defeat Grant, a fact known nowhere else better than in Washington. There is no great public interest in which he would not feel concerned and which he would not promote. Ten years more of such administration of the government as we have at present, and New York and Pennsylvania will have no interest worth fighting for. The American merchant marine that ten years ago filled the harbors of New York and Philadelphia has fallen away piecemeal. Ten years more of such anti-republican and anti-American administration as the present and your docks will avail but little except to pasture goats.

Colonel Scott is a Democrat, but that will not prevent Republicans from voting for him. He has created no bitter prejudices by being identified with mere partisan struggles. These, and a thousand other reasons I might mention, and which will no doubt occur to you, why New York and Pennsylvania should unite upon a Presidential candidate, and why that candidate should be Thomas A. Scott.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

AMONG the hazing pastimes recently in vogue at the Naval Academy at Annapolis was to take a "plebe"—or freshman by the hair and pull him up and down by it; as though they were pumping. They are also stripped almost to nudity and made thus to drill, and made singly and in a group to represent statuary. One "plebe" was made to sit on a float in the river and to put his head under water.

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, November 28.—A letter from London states that a meeting of the Anglo-American Association on November 13th, at which a scheme for presenting the nucleus of a free library to Chicago was adopted. Communications approving of the plan and offering assistance in its execution were received from Disraeli, the Marquis of Lorne, Foster, Arnold, Argyle, Carlyle and others. The association is presided over by Thos. Hughes, M. P.

The Journals "Sold."

LONDON, November 28—The Court circular announces that the Queen yesterday gave an audience to Sir Edward Thornton, Minister to the United States.

The telegraphic dispatch recently foisted upon nearly all the newspapers of the Kingdom, announcing the amalgamation of the railroad lines, is found to be a forgery. The Directors of the Midland railway Co. have offered a large reward for the detection and arrest of the perpetrators. The newspapers comment on transactions in unqualified terms. It is suggested that all news dispatches undergo special registration at the offices where received; that the parties sending be required to give a guarantee of good faith, or evidence of authority to send the news dispatches, and other precautionary measures are recommended.

BELGIUM.

Cabinet Crisis—The People Clamor for the Resignation of the the Ministry.

BRUSSELS, November 27.—The agitation against the Ministry is unabated. Petitions to the King for the dismissal of the Ministers are pouring in from all parts of the country. An immense mass of the people is assembled in front of the Palais De La Nation. The appearance of the multitude is threatening, but a force of troops is on the ground, and although they do not attempt to disperse the crowd, they have so far succeeded in preventing violence to persons or destruction of property. Cries of "Resign, Resign" are heard on every side of the Palace. The temper of the people is dangerous, and the situation critical. The impression is that the Ministers will yield and tender their resignations to the King.

FRANCE.

Terre and Rossel Shot.

LONDON, November 28.—Rossel was to have been shot at Paris to-day by a party of enginners. Jules Ferre was also shot to-day by a party from the Fifty-first regiment.

PARIS, November 28.—There was agitation in the city to-day over the expected fate of the Communists. Influences were used to secure the pardon of Rossel, but these were unavailing, as a dispatch from Versailles announced that Rossel and two of his companions had been shot.

ITALY.

King Victor in Rome

NEW YORK, November 28.—A special from Rome says that Victor Emanuel was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the Italian Parliament. In his address he said the work to which he had devoted his life was completed. An intimation that there was necessity for conciliating the Vatican was coldly received. At the conclusion of the ceremonies of opening Parliament, he was twice called to the balcony by the populace. The city was grandly illuminated in the evening. The Pope was consoled by priests.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, November 28.—The Chamber of Deputies of the Prussian Diet effected an organization to-day. Forkenbeck was elected President and Roeller First Vice President.

SPAIN.

Gen. Sickles Married Again.

MADRID, November 28.—Gen. Sickles was married to Miss Creach to-day, and started for New York immediately. His visit is an object of mystery at present.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, November 28.—Consols 93⅝@93¾; 5-20's '62, 91⅝; 5-20's '65, 92¼; 5-20's '67, 92⅝; 10-40's, 90.

FRANKFORT, November 28.—5-20's of '62, 97½@97⅝.

PARIS, November 28.—Rentes 56 francs 32 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 28.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9⅛. Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat 12s 10d. Red spring 11s@11s 4d. Red winter 11s 8d. Flour 25@26. Corn 32s 6d. Peas 43s 6d. Mess pork 47s 6d. Cheese 60s. Tallow 4s. Beef, 77s 6d for raw prime; no extra in market. Lard 45s 6d. Crude petroleum 11s 12d.

ANTWERP, November 28.—Petroleum, refined, 47¼.

THE SNOW STORMS.

Six Feet Deep in Portions of Utah—Houses Imbedded.

SALT LAKE, November 28.—A dispatch from Little Cottonwood to-day, says there is snow on the level about six feet deep, and the residents of Alta City have to dig themselves in and out of their dwellings. Many of the houses are buried in the snow. The storm still continues.

Fury of the Slides.

A young man named Jenkins was buried by a snow slide on Wednesday near the mouth of the Wellington mine, was dug out by miners and buried on Thursday, at ten o'clock in the morning. Several of the miners were caught in slides and escaped with great difficulty.

Still Falling Fiercely.

A furious snow storm is raging here to-day. The canons are supposed to be entirely blocked, and there has been no communication since yesterday morning.

ALEXIS.

Reviews the Fire Brigade—His Future Movements.

NEW YORK, November 28.—This afternoon the Grand Duke accompanied by his suite reviewed the fire brigade at Tomkins square.

The Duke has accepted an invitation from Commodore Bennett to dine with the New York Yacht Club on Saturday evening next.

The Ducal party will visit Montreal on the 12th of December, and Ottawa on the 13th, where the Duke is to pay his respects to the Governor General, and from thence to Niagara Falls.

NEW YORK.

Connolly and Tweed.

NEW YORK, November 28.—O'Conor stated yesterday to a reporter that he supposed there would be no difficulty in convicting Connolly. Samuel J. Tilden, upon whose affidavits Tweed was proceeded against, states that he is ignorant whether Connolly had any accounts with the Tenth National or Nassau Banks, in which Tweed had largely deposited, and that he does not know whether any of the forty-two per cent. of the stolen funds, the division of which is unaccounted for, has been traced to Connolly. He also says there was no bargain with the Committee of Seventy to spare Connolly, in consideration of his appointment of Green. The difficulty which Connolly experiences in finding bail is due to the Sheriff's rejection of many of the persons who have been offered. His friends say the Sheriff has been unnecessarily severe, in refusing men who were fully able to respond as sureties. Messrs. Havemyer and Tilden say that the Committee of Seventy was not at all pleased with Connolly's arrest. It is also stated that the arrest was made with the hope that Connolly would divulge what he knew of the frauds.

It is stated that Jackson Schultz, Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden have been before the Grand Jury to testify relative to the ring frauds. That body is now said to be investigating the Harlem Court House swindle.

Ballot Box Stuffers in Grief.

Christopher Barry, John Reilly, William J. O'Connor and James Reilly, Inspectors of Elections, were held in two thousand dollars each yesterday, for trial on a charge of stuffing the ballot boxes.

Puritanical Proscription.

At Hunter's Point, Long Island, yesterday, forty Catholic children were expelled from the public schools by direction of the Commissioners because they objected to the reading of the Bible.

Expelled.

The Medical Society last evening expelled Anthony Ruppauer for an infringement of the rules.

At a meeting of the Apollo Hall Reform Democrats last night it was agreed to proceed with the organization of the party in the various wards throughout the city.

At a meeting of the East Side Association last evening to consider the question of rapid transit the speakers recommended double tunnels which would be kept ventilated by the passage of trains.

The Municipal Frauds.

The grand jury appeared before Judge Bedford this morning, and stated that they were unable to finish the investigation of the charges of fraud against city officials, because their term of service was drawing to a close. The Judge took the matter under advisement.

The Voucher Thieves.

Judge Bedford has denied the motion to quash the indictments against Haggerty and Baulch, charged with stealing vouchers from the Comptroller's office, and also refused to admit them to bail.

The Court House Thimble-Rigging.

The investigation into the Harlem Court House expenses shows that a quarter of a million dollars have been expended for what could have been done for forty-six thousand dollars, and two hundred thousand dollars have been stolen. The evidence implicates Harry Genet in the frauds, and it is stated that a deficit of between two and three thousand dollars have been discovered in the account of the Savings Bank, but will be made good by the Ring officials.

A Gloomy Prospect.

It is understood that if Connolly's bail is not completed by Wednesday night he will spend Thanksgiving in Ludlow street jail.

The Aldermanic Muddle.

Judge Brady declined to quash Judge Barnard's mandamus for counting the aldermanic returns. It is understood the present aldermen will carry the case to the Court of Appeals, and meantime propose to hold over. A lively time may be expected at the organization of the board in January.

Miscellaneous Topics.

The Police Commissioners have decided to break up the lottery policy swindling shops.

A body found in North river on Friday, was recognized as Madam Rhodes, a wealthy lady of New Orleans.

Alderman Stewart, of Brooklyn, was shot last night, and is reported to be at the point of death. Kelly, who shot him, was arrested.

There are thirteen new small pox cases since Monday noon.

Controller Green removed ten sinecurists from the courts to-day.

The Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Committee for the relief of the sufferers at Chicago and the Northwest reports additional subscriptions from the 20th to the 25th inst., amounting to $2,162, making the grand total all collected by the Committee $908,473.

Joseph G. Cogswell, for many years librarian at the Astor library, died on Sunday last.

At a meeting of the Children's Aid Society last evening it was reported that the organization had provided 7,108 boys with homes, and within a few years some 3,000 persons were provided with homes in the West. The Association is now suffering from want of funds.

The Marriage Law.

In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Spencer decided that a marriage, followed by the cohabitation of the parties and mutual acknowledgment as husband and wife, is a valid marriage according to the law of this State.

RAILROADS.

Laying the First Rail.

BROWNSVILLE, Neb., November 28.—The first rail on the Brownsville and Fort Kearney Railroad was laid to-day. A large number of the citizens of Brownsville were present and much enthusiasm prevailed. The road is in the hands of practical men with means enough to speedily complete it.

New England Notes.

BOSTON, November 28.—A special commission of the Executive Council was in private session to day to consider the proposition of the purchase of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac tunnel. The offer is understood to come from parties in Troy, in the interest of the New York Central Railroad, and proposes to give the sum of four million dollars for the entire enterprise just as it now stands. The proposed purchase is said to be opposed by the Fitchburgh, Vermont and Massachussetts Railroad corporations. No action has been taken by the interested parties in regard to leasing the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Nearly Completed.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., November 28.—The first section of narrow guage from here to Denver is nearly completed and will be in operation before the close of December.

WASHINGTON.

Marriage in High Life.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—Col. W. F. Stocking, of New York City, and Miss Pattie Miller, daughter of Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, were married to-day, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Capitoline Hill. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Winter, of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Miller's father. Among those present at the wedding were the President and Mrs. Grant, the Chief Justice, and all the Justices of the Supreme Court and their wives.

Cabinet Meeting.

At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, all the members were present except Belknap. The session lasted an hour and a half.

Redeeming the Five-Twenties.

Treasurer Spinner will this evening forward checks for eight million dollars in coin, to parties in various parts of the country, who have sent their five-twenty bonds here for redemption.

Charge Dismissed.

The Postmaster-General, who, for some time past, has been engaged in investigating the charge against Hon. Wm. F. Prosser, to the effect that Prosser received pay, while a member of Congress, for prosecuting a claim against the government, to-day dismissed the charge, as entirely without foundation.

Appointed.

H. Baker has been appointed government storekeeper for the Seventeenth District of Ohio.

Weather Probabilities.

Threatening weather with light rains will probably prevail by Wednesday morning from Virginia to New Jersey with snow on Lakes Ontario and Erie. Northeast winds will prevail in the Middle and Eastern States, veering to the north on Lake Ontario, and northwest from Lake Huron to Georgia and westward. An area of clear weather with cold northwesterly winds will probably advance from the Upper Missouri eastward, reaching to Michigan and Illinois on Wednesday. Cautionary signals are ordered for Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, and will continue at Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago.

Patent Extended.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the six divisions of the patent of Ephraim Ball, of Canton Ohio, for his mower and harvester holding the seventh division of the claim under advisement.

Boutwell on His Syndicate.

Secretary Boutwell said to day that in the negotiation of the new loan he strictly followed the line laid down in his circular of August 10. He denies violating the law which authorized the payment of half of one per cent. as the expenses of disposing of the loan, and says after paying for the engrosing and printing of bonds, the compensation of the agents will not amount to one fourth of one per cent., while the ninety days time allowed to the banks to subscribe, gave bank depositors pecuniary advantages. The Government did not pay a cent more than if the money had been deposited in the Treasury proper where it would have lain idle.

THE BURNED DISTRICT.

Reports of Miss-appropriation Unfounded—Ravages of the Terrible Tornado of Fire—Opening of the "Seventh Seal."

MILWAUKEE, November 20.—Captain A. Longworthy, agent for the Milwaukee Relief Commission, has returned from a visit to the burnt district of the northwest, where he has been to investigate certain reports of misappropriation and fraud, all of which he found to be false. He states that these rumors were started by unscrupulous parties, who had not suffered by the fire, but who had applied for aid and been refused; the Captain found everything working well at the distributing points, where much had been done and a great deal was to be done. The Relief Committee in conjunction with the Government are now directing their attention to providing seed for the spring; and a circular will soon be issued on this point.

In travelling over the blackened wilderness, Mr. Longworthy gathered many interesting accounts of the great tornado, and the people who who are left to tell the terrible tale of that terrible night of the 8th, believed with one accord that the seventh seal was being opened and the contents of wrath scattered over the fatal land. An idea of the great heat may be imagined from the fact that in a potato field at Williamsville, where fifty-nine dead bodies were found, the potatoes were all roasted, and near the surface of the ground and some six inches under ground were partially roasted. The remains of domestic animals of all kinds, and deer, wolves and bear are scattered over the district. But the indomitable energy that prevades the people of Chicago is seen here, and at Peshtigo fifty houses have already been erected, and with the assistance they will have during the winter they will be in comparitively good shape to commence spring business.

CHICAGO.

Delegates to the National Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, November 28.—The Board of Trade, last evening, elected the following gentlemen delegates to the National Board of Trade which meets in Cincinnati on the 6th proximo: C. E. Culver, Jr., J. S. Rumsey, A. W. Wright, Murray Nelson and Warren Norton.

The Great Fire.

During an investigation of the origin of the fire, John Lolam, keeper of the lake crib, which is two miles from the shore, testified that from eleven on Sunday night to four or five o'clock on Monday morning, a perfect shower of immense shingles all ablaze passed over or fell upon that structure. A tremendous sea was running at the time and it was impossible to leave the crib, and he was occupied all the time sweeping the brands off of the roof, but for this the structure would have been destroyed, and the keeper and his wife would have perished.

Another witness stated the Court House roof was tar-covered and this, added to the fact that the cornices were all of wood, rendered it an easy matter for the building to ignite.

Relief of the Sufferers.

Up to this date the Chicago Relief and Aid Society has received $2,508,000 in cash for the benefit of the sufferers by the great fire. The contributions come from forty States and Territories.

Snow Flakes.

It has been snowing a portion of the day but there was only a light fall.

The last span of the new Hudson River bridge has been placed in position.

THE SUFFERING SOUTH.

Ku Klux Trials—Arbitrary Ruling of the Court.

CHARLESTON, S. C. November 28.—In the Ku Klux trial at Columbia, the day was spent in the discussion of the manner of selecting a jury, the district attorney moving that the panel be summoned from the body of the district, and Reverdy Johnson contending that according to the Constitution jurors must be selected from the Judicial district in which the alleged offence was committed. The court sustained the district attorney, Johnson reserving his objection. Court adjourned until Friday, allowing forty-eight hours for summoning panel.

Meeting of the South Carolina Legislature—Abstract of Governor Scott's Message.

The General Assembly met at Columbia to-day, when Governor Scott's message was read. The Governor states the whole public debt is eleven million nine hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and eight dollars, which statement he knows, from a severe personal scrutiny, to be correct, nothing being suppressed. He argues that the depreciation of the State credit is due to the persistent threats of repudiation made by individuals and the press for political purposes without which the debt would not exceed ten millions. He is confident that the State will pay all her obligations to the last cent. He recommends that the Legislature prohibit borrowing money or contracting of a debt to meet the current expenses. He condemns extra sessions of the Legislature without which the attacks of the opposition could not be successful. He urges the Legislature to make its session short and economical and recommends that a fixed salary instead of a *per diem* be given to members of the Legislature and that numerous offices be abolished; that the salaries of all officials except judges be reduced one-third; that the tax on real estate be lessened; that a license system be adopted, and that rice, cotton and railroad tonnage be taxed; that the bonds of the State be taken at par in payment for land bought at tax sale on title, being warranted by the State; that the public lands to the value of one million dollars be sold and State bonds taken in payment.

He reviewed, at length, the causes which led him to ask the suspension of habeas corpus. As under the Ku Klux law he claims that conciliation proved useless, and the courts would not act, and that the white mistook magnanimity for weakness. He declined to call out the militia because it consisted of negroes who would have been slaughtered and the people led to believe that the conflict was between the negroes and the whites, instead of between the friends of the Government and its enemies. As late as last spring many prominent citizens promised him their co-operation in the suppression of Ku Kluxism, but they effected nothing, and the civil power being exhausted, the Governor applied to the national government to protect the State against domestic violence. He approves of the principle of a minority representation, and advises changes in the election law so as to prevent fraud, and urges the Legislature to avoid all unnecessary appropriations, and believes the Legislature will so act as to prove that Republicanism and good government in South Carolina are not, as is falsely alleged, inconsistent with each other.

The message was made the special order for Monday next. A number of bills will be introduced, looking to retrenchment and reform, but none on the subject of repudiation.

THE SORROWS OF THE SAINTS.

Brigham's Trial Fixed for Monday Next—Motion to Quash Another Indictment Against Young for Murder.

SALT LAKE, November 28.—In the Court this morning the case of Brigham Young for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, was called up, and upon motion of the prosecuting attorney Monday next was fixed for the trial. Mr. Hempstead, for the defense, protested against the order on the ground that it would be impossible to have his client here at such short notice. He asked for two weeks which was refused. H. B. Clawson and O. E. Bates, on the same charge, filed a plea in abatement upon the illegality of the Grand Jury, which was overruled. Henry Lawrence, on the same charge, who was ordered to plead to-day, could not appear owing to sickness. Upon the charge against Brigham Young, W. Hickman, M. Meacham, Simon Dulton, G. D. Grant, Porter Reckwell, and Wm. Kimball for the murder of Buck at Warm Springs in 1857, Mr. Hempfield made a motion to quash the indictment. The ground of the motion is as follows: 1st. The Grand Jury improperly designated the offense as murder in the first degree. 2d. That there is no addition or description of defendants. 3d. No certainty in the allegation in the date of the offence. 4th. That the deceased is not alleged to have been alive at the time of the alleged murder. 5th. There is no allegation that the defendants couspired together, that they were present and a etting, or were accessories before the fact of the killing of Buck. 6th. Uncertainty in the description of the means by which the killing was effected. 7th. That the names of the witnesses are not endorsed upon the indictment, as required by statute.

CUBA.

Continued Excitement—Eight of the Sacrilegious Students Sentenced to Death

HAVANA, November 28.—There is great excitement here. The court-martial was trying forty-seven students for outraging a grave. Eight were found guilty, and were to be shot. Business is suspended. A captain of volunteers was killed yesterday by two negroes, who were immediately shot.

Eight of the Medical Students Executed.

HAVANA, November 28.—At one o'clock this afternoon, the finding of the court-martial, which was convened to try the medical students who demolished the grave of Gonzalo Castavon, was announced from the balcony of Acting Captain General Crespas' palace. Eight of the students who were found most guilty were sentenced to be shot at four o'clock this afternoon, at Punta. The others were sentenced to four and six years in the penitentiary. All those sentenced to death were over eighteen years of age. The execution of the condemned prisoners took place at the specified hour. They met their death with resignation, and expressed regret at having committed the act for which they died.

Continued Excitement.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the city during the day and business was suspended, but at this hour, six p. m., all is quiet. Captain General Valmaseda, who was yesterday at Jucaro, is expected to arrive at Havana during the afternoon. He publishes a proclamation to the volunteers, promising that the guilty shall be punished, and charging the recent events to the machinations of Laborantes.

MEXICO.

A General Revolution Anticipated in a Few Days.

MEXICO, November 28.—The Governor of Tamaqua wants twenty thousand dollars for war expenses and to organize the national guard. The people oppose this loan. The government troops are nearing Saltillo to raise the siege. Cortina has appropriated the pay of the Government troops at Camargo to himself, causing a revolt and disbanding of the troops. A general revolt is expected against the Government on the first of December.

Anarchy Generally Prevalent—A Cabinet Change Probable.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 19—via Havana, November 28.—A state of anarchy prevails throughout the entire Republic. The journals are filled with the accounts of pronunciamentos, and the troops are growing revolutionary. General Porfirio Diaz has formally pronounced, and is backed by the Legislature of the State of Oaxaca, which has decreed to return to its sovereignty. The greater part of the army is distrusted.

The *Siglo* of the 18th says that Juarez was closeted with the American Minister on the night of the 17th, who advised the President to change his Cabinet. The report caused great sensation. The people are expressing fears of American intervention. Positive assurances are given of Cabinet changes in the beginning of December.

It is rumored that Senor Romero will soon go to Washington, but whether officially or not is unknown. It is again reported that Mexico will try to raise a loan in the United States. General Texan was arrested at Vera Cruz by order of Juarez, but escaped to La Puebla, and then he went to Oaxaca. Palacio is spoken of as provisional Governor of Nueva Lion, where the Juarists are gaining strength. Vidal Castoneda announced on the 15th, in Congress, that he was authorized to state by the Lerdista party that they do not sympathize with either Diaz or the Government, but will remain neutral, and fight both Government and revolutionaries. General Negrete has abandoned Diaz and gone to Sierra De Zacapoaxtla. A manifesto issued by Diaz meets with poor response. It is reported that the brothers Diaz disagree, Ponfirio and his army favoring Benitez as Governor, instead of Felix Diaz.

CRIME

A Bloody Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 28.—A bloody murder was committed here yesterday afternoon. James Foster, a worthless vagabond, shot his brother-in-law, James Hatfield. Foster attempted to make his escape by fleeing to the country, but was overtaken, brought back, and is now in jail.

A Father Shoots His Two Sons.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., November 28.—A man named Wilson, living on Kickapoo Island, a few miles from here, shot his two sons yesterday. One of the boys will undoubtedly die.

Murderer Captured.

The negro murderer of Mr. E. E. King, who was assassinated a few weeks ago in Haywood county, Tennessee, while reading to his wife, was arrested last Sunday, near Brownsville, Indiana, and is now in jail in that place.

Prosecution Closed.

CINCINNATI, November 28.—The State closed the testimony in the Blackburn-Lovell murder case, at Chillicothe, this evening. During the day a number of important witnesses were examined, the testimony mainly corroborating that of previous witnesses.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Wm. Milward.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.—Hon. Wm. Milward, formerly a member of Congress from the Fourth District of Philadelphia, and United States Marshal during the war, died this morning at Kirkwood, Delaware.

TITBITS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 27.—A committee of influential citizens, including Hon. J. D. Pope and ex-Governor Orr, publish the result of their examination of the Treasurer's debt statement, which they find to be correct. The Committee report that the total debt of South Carolina is $11,995,306 exclusive of $6,000,000 owing in New York. The American Banking Company certify that they have in their possession $6,000,000 sterling of funding donds, and Governor Scott has instructed them to print no more bonds or stocks of any kind for this State.

LONDON, November 27.—A collision occurred last night, off the Irish Coast, between the ships Marmion and Osceola. The latter sank soon after she was struck. Several of the crew escaped by jumping aboard the Marmion, but nine men are missing. It is hoped they saved themselfes in one of the boats.

The new Catholic Church of St. Mary Magdalene, in Salt Lake, was dedicated to-day with imposing ceremonies. Archbishop Alemany, of San Juan, officiated. The number of Roman Catholics in this city is estimated at three hundred.

It is considered settled that Louis Rebissco of Cincinnati, will make the model for the McPherson monument. The name of General Leggett alone remains to be procured to the contract, and it is understood that he will concur with the remainder of the committee, having it in charge.

Yesterday's telegrams from Quebec report the thermometer marked ten degrees below zero this morning. The river St Charles was frozen over. The ship Ontago at Fartiqua river, was burned to the water's edge.

It is reported that the celebrated young trotter Mohawk, Jr., has been sold to John W. Cowley, of New York, for $20,000. This horse recently made the time of 2:23 on the Cincinnatiti track.

Grand Duke Alexis is expected to arrive in Boston on Thursday night, December 7th, and remain a guest of the city during Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Edward Luther, a printer in the Cincinnati *Courier* office, fell dead at his case on Monday night, it is supposed from heart disease.

The Philadelphia Academy of Music has been engaged for the ball, in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis.

The cholera has disappeared from Halifax, all the patients are rapidly recovering. Cheziticock district is still quarantined.

The ice has caused trouble in the Erie Canal at Utica and the Champlain Canal at Fort Edward.

It is anticipated that the Delaware and Hudson Canal will close by December 2d

A telegram from St. Pierre, Miquelon, states that the ship Frith of Clyde, is a total wreck.

RIVER NEWS.

The marks last evening indicated five feet six inches and rising slowly. The weather was cold and very much like winter. Trade at the landing was moderately active.

The steamer Arlington, Captain Moore, left for Cincinnati with a good trip.

The Julia No. 2 Captain Stull, left on time with a good trip.

The Juniata is the Cincinnati packet for Thursday to get ready.

The tow boat Wild Duck and barges has arrived with a heavy cargo of iron ore and metal. She left here last April.

The tow boat Comet, Captain J. M. Hare, will take her departure for St. Louis.

The tow boat Ironsides and barges were due last night with a big tow.

A number of tow boats that left on the late rise have returned.

MEMPHIS, November 28.—River rising. Weather cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, November 28.—River 9 ft 3 in., and rising. Weather, drizzling and cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—Cold and clear. River rising fast.

LOUISVILLE, November 28.—Weather cold and damp. River still falling with 5 feet 2 inches in the canal and 3 feet 2 inches in the chute. Business not so active. While the local inspector was testing a boiler this morning on the Star the larboard steam drum head blew out at a pressure of 185 pounds with a tremendous report, scalding two deck hands slightly. The accident was promptly repaired and the vessel proceeded on her trip.

CAIRO, November 28.—The River has risen 4 inches. Cloudy with indications of rain. Therm. 32°.

EVANSVILLE, November 28.—Cloudy, cold and damp. Mercury 40°. Prospects of snow. River fallen five inches. Business very good.

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—The Sallie, which sunk opposite Cairo to-day was owned by the St. Louis, Arkansas and White River Packet Company, was valued at $18,000 and insured for $12,000.

HOW RUSSIA TREATED US, AND HOW WE TREAT RUSSIA.

While New York is alive with festivities, rejoicing over the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis, it may perhaps be interesting to recall the splendid manner in which Russia received our fleet five years ago. Previous to 1866 there had not been for twenty years an American fleet in Russian waters, but in that year the steamers Augusta and the double turreted monitor Miantonomah visited our Russian ally, and received such a welcome as is seldom accorded by one nation to the representatives of another.

Resolutions, it will be remembered, had been adopted by Congress expressive of the friendship of the United States toward Russia, of which the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy Mr. G. V. Fox, was custodian. Before the American squadron reached Cronstadt they were met by members of the Czar's staff who were specially detailed to see that the officers had every attention shown them, and that they were properly entertained. This act of courtesy on the part of the Czar was only the prelude to a national reception which subsequently awaited the visitors. On the evening of their arrival the officers of the squadron were entertained at a grand banquet given in their honor, and next morning they were met by a Russian fleet of four frigates and two monitors (built after the manner of our first monitor), which surrounded our vessels as a guard of honor. In the twilight of the evening the Russian fleet was illuminated, and a brilliant display of fire-works still further added to the festivity. When, on their way to St. Petersburg, they had got within a few miles of Corastadt, they were met by a number of Clyde steamers, having on board thousands of ladies and gentlemen who had come to welcome the Americans.

At Cronstadt the Emperor himself came to welcome them, and in the evening of the day of their arrival they were entertained at a gorgeous banquet given in their honor. On the ensuing day the Czar's steam yacht arrived, with forty officers, whom the Czar had detailed to accompany the American squadron during their stay in the Russian dominions. On this royal yacht the visitors were conveyed to St. Petersburg, where they were quartered at the Hotel de France, the whole of which establishment had been chartered by the Czar for the accommodation of the visitors. Each officer had a suite of rooms for himself, and was provided with a servant. The reception at St. Petersburg was, from first to last, a perfect ovation. Balls, banquets, visits, receptions, etc., were continually going on. It would be impossible to over estimate the attention paid the guests or the good will show them on every side. They were taken to see all the public places, some of which the citizens were not permitted to visit.

Carriages, with outriders, were always held at their disposal, and at all the public entertainments mementoes were always scattered about expressive of the good will of Russia toward the United States. Our officers spent two weeks out of the seven they were in Russia in visiting Moscow and the great annual fair. On their return to Cronstadt, they gave a farewell banquet on board one of their own vessels. The late Admiral Farragut, who more recently visited Russia, was also received with princely hospitality. These honors and ovations are now to be paid back, and there is no doubt that the return will be handsomely made.

The Chicago Lesson in London.

The fright and warning of the Chicago fire have reached London. And it is proposed there to establish a number of reservoirs in the city, with two or three hydrants in every street. The odd part of this is the information which it gives, that these hydrants were not long ago provided One question mooted by the London Common Council is worthy of attention—that of the part which an asphaltum pavement would be likely to take in a general conflagration. This kind of pavement is to be subjected, we are told by the London Globe, to certain stringent tests.

THE irrepressible Barnum "after losing a million of dollars by fire and retiring on a competence," has concluded to "wear out rather than rust out," and has re-entered the show business again at the Empire Rink, Sixty-third street, New York city, and will exhibit his Mammoth International Zoological Garden, Polytechnic Institute and Hippodroure for a period of six weeks. Such enterprise is bound to succeed.

ROBT. ROBINSON, the shootist, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000.

(From Daily Post of Tuesday.)

THAT WALL STREET FEMALE.

She Tries to Raise the Wind in Cleveland, and Spouts to Empty Benches.

Miss or Mrs. Victoria Claflin Woodhull Blood, Joan of Arc, Tilton, we don't know which, who is announced to deliver her "celebrated argument" in this city on Friday exening next, recently held forth at Cleveland, and judging from the following which we find in the Cleveland *Herald*, the decent portion of that community gave her a wide birth, as they will no doubt do here. The *Herald* says:

Victoria C. Woodhull made her second appearance upon the platform in this city at Case Hall, Friday evening. Extraordinary efforts had been made to secure a large attendance. The affair was liberally advertised in the newspapers. All the ingenious devices of the "show business" to catch the public eye were resorted to; street cars and places of resort were inundated with "dodgers" proclaiming her coming; builetin boards were aflame with posters announcing the advent of Woodhull, candidate for the Presidency, as the event of a lifetime; and during Friday, vagrant boys perambulated the streets bearing aloft the name of Tilton's charmer. And yet she was not happy, for only about one hundred and fifty people went up to sit at the feet of the woman of Wall street. It was pretty clearly apparent that the staid people of Cleveland do not take much stock in one who has so publicly declared that she had a right to change her husband every day if she wanted to, and are determined to let her severely alone.

In the Woodhull's advertisement in the *Herald* appeared the following contumacious paragraph:

☞The COWARDLY KNAVES who have SLANDERED HER are requested, if they can summon the courage, to secure FRONT SEATS.

It might naturally have been supposed that the "front seats," inasmuch as there was an abundance of room elsewhere, would have been shunned like the small-pox. They were, however, occupied by very innocent looking people, evidently in blissful ignorance of the fact that they were liable to be recorded by the speaker as "cowardly knaves," who had the nerve to accept the warlike challenge. The rear portion of the hall was a wide waste of empty seats. The little audience was mostly made up of Spiritualists and woman suffragers, the remainder being persons attracted out of more curiosity. Scarcely half a dozen business men of the city were there, and to four fifths of those present the dry, abstruse facts and arguments presented by the speaker were about as interesting as a discourse by Horace Greeley on "what I know about farming" would be to a lot of Digger Indians

If the staid people of this city will also determine to let her severely alone, we shall not soon again be inflicted with her presence.

TWELFTH WARD NOMINATIONS

An Excellent Ticket Nominated—Letter from Mr. Robt. Liddell.

The Democracy of the Twelfth ward met last evening at the ward school house, for the purpose of making nominations for various ward officers. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and the following excellent ticket placed in the field:

Select Council—Robert Liddell.
Common Council, 1st precinct—Jacob Kurtz.
Common Council 1st precinct—Henry Koverman.
Common Council 2d precinct—Robert Young.
Common Council 2d precinct—Richard Wray.
Common Council 2d precinct—James Neeson.
Assessor—J. Shrott.
Ass't. Assessor—M. Slattery.
Constable—Richard Saltz.
Judge of elections—Mourice Wallace.
Inspector—J. Forman.
Return Judge—Joseph Blakely.
School Directors—Mr. Drum and Thomas Clark.

The following letter from Mr. Liddell was presented and read by the president of the meeting:

PITTSBURGH, November 27, 1871.

To the President and Officers of the Twelfth ward "suggesting" meeting:

GENTLEMEN—Having been solicited by many Democrats, and also many of my friends of opposite political views, to allow my name to be again presented for member of select Council, and having already been honored by representing this, the most populous ward in the city, one term, and the people having so recently given me such evidence of their continued confidence, by the flattering vote cast for me while a candidate for Assembly, I consider myself sufficiently honored. Never having solicited an office in my life, I do not now wish to be considered a professional office seeker, and respectfully, but earnestly, desire my name withdrawn. I thank my many Democratic friends, and also my many friends of opposite political views for their support always so liberally tendered me.

Yours respectfully,
ROBT. LIDDELL.

Notwithstanding this letter of declination, Mr. Liddell was unanimously nominated for Select Councils, and Mr. L., in view of this flattering mark of the continued regard of his friends and constituents, will probably consent to head the ticket.

ALLEGHENY BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Small Pox Decreasing—The Physicians' Report.

The Allegheny Board of Health met last evening in regular session. A full attendance of the board showed with what interest the members regarded the health of the city.

The physician to the hospital made his first report. Of twenty patients two have died; one of these, however, was in a dying condition when admitted. The hospital location, etc., are reported perfect in every respect, and capable of accommodating from thirty to forty patients at the least cost to the city.

The health officer reported that he had closed up four stores in different parts of the city, on account of there being small pox in the city. He received from twenty-one physicians certificates of thirty-five cases, a decrease in number of forty-eight, and a decrease of the number of physicians reporting of nine.

The board decided to furnish the hospital attendants and patients with a Thanksgiving dinner.

Mr. Hanna proposed that the board extend an invitation to the reporters present to take their dinner on that occasion at the hospital. The reporters, however, with an unselfishness hitherto unknown in the corps, one and all, respectfully declined on the ground that it might deprive some of those afflicted with small pox of their proper share of the chuck.

On motion it was decided to ask Councils for a sufficient appropriation to cover the cost of building the hospital, and the current expenses of the board.

After transacting some business of a routine nature the board adjourned.

LAST evening, one of the carpenters engaged at the new building, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, was seriously injured about the legs by falling into the cellar while in the act of lifting a tool chest.

THE POST
FOR
1872.

The year 1872 will be one fraught with unusual political interests to the people of the whole country—there being a President and a Congress to elect, besides several important State elections.

Upon the result of that election depends the future welfare and perpetuity of our political institutions.

They can best be saved by circulating among the voters such newspapers as advocate a free, liberal, Constitutional Government.

In the future as in the past we shall continue to labor unceasingly for a government, of

FREE PRINCIPLES,

And at all times and under all circumstances defend and sustain such a government against all attacks, it matters not what pretext may be set up to accomplish its overthrow.

WE WILL ADVOCATE

The following propositions as essential to the preservation of our political institutions against the machinations of the unscrupulous leaders of the Radical party:

1. The administration of the Government in consonance with the pure and patriotic principles laid down by the founder of the Republic.

2. Opposition to military rule and dictation under any pretext or alleged necessity.

3. Equal rights to all citizens, including the right for every citizen to be tried for an alleged offence, in the civil courts in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

4. Free and fair elections everywhere, without interference by the President, or intimidation by Federal bayonets.

5. Reduced taxation, honest, economical government, and Civil Service Reform.

6. A financial policy that will not oppress the productive industries of the country.

7. An end to lobby schemes, monopolies and land grabbing.

8. A change of the public administration and the overthrow of the cormorants who are now depleting the public treasury.

9. The overthrow of the corrupt State governments in the South which impose heavier burdens of taxation upon the North by keeping half the country in a state of Bankruptcy and Poverty.

THE WEEKLY POST

Will not only reflect the sentiments of the Democratic party fearlessly, boldly and with a decent firmness, but will also be a vehicle of News.

THE LATEST MARKETS,

Down to the hour of going to press, including not only the Live Stock Markets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but every principal point in the world.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Will be made a specialty while the Arts, Agriculture, Science, Literature, &c., will each receive a proper share of attention. THE WEEKLY POST is a *forty-eight-column* newspaper, printed on the best material, with clear new type and will be published at the following low

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy 1 year,- - - - - - - $2.00
In clubs of 5 or more,- - - - - 1.50

An extra copy sent free where the club exceeds ten.

THE DAILY POST by mail per annum $8.00.

We ask all who desire to see the principles above set forth put into practical operation, to aid in the work by subscribing and procuring subscribers for THE WEEKLY POST. Specimen copies sent free on application. Address

JAS. P. BARR & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(For THE POST.)

The Rotten Ring.

It is maintained for the purpose of keeping certain persons in office in this city, whether they are competent and worthy or not.

It defeated the wishes of the Republican party at the nominating election in August by false and fraudulent voting.

It has uselessly increased the taxes of this city and has made corrupt use of the money wrung from the people.

It has, until two or three years ago, kept hundreds of thousands of dollars in the city treasury for which the people received no interest whatever.

It has built a City Hall, which the people did not want, at a cost of $500,000 more than it is or will be worth.

It feasted the officials of Baltimore at a cost of $15,000. A prodigal expenditure, without parallel in this city.

These are but a few of the charges that can be maintained against it. Its candidates are Morgan and Magee, * * accounting for this palpable contradiction in the feelings and in the actions of the Taxpayer.

But there seems to be a general alarm about "Rings" and plunderers of public money. The people of New York, without distinction of party, have joined in the most necessary work of reforming the public service. And here too, the Reformers, without regard to party lines, have set the ball in motion to crush out the rotten Ring.

They have begun by nominating James Blackmore for Mayor of Pittsburgh, and Julius F. Stark for Treasurer. One is a Democrat and the other a Republican. Both are eminently honest and capable and now the taxpayers who wish to put an end to the reign of the Ring, can have a chance to show the faith that is in them. Morgan and Magee are the Ring candidates, for these offices. Can they be elected? If yes, there should be no more growling about high taxes. X. Y. Z.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

Hazard & Caswell's
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

It Gives me Pleasure

To inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the Bronchitis, and it became so bad he had to take to his bed. I procured a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, and giving it to him according to directions, it soon trought him relief; but a strong fever coming on, his mother and myself got uneasy about him and sent for our family doctor. On his arrival he told us the Expectorant might give him ease, but it would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. In one day, however, he was so much worse we all feared he would die, and as a last resort, we concluded to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it and one box of the Sanative Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have cured a desperate case of Croup with it, and two cases of Bronchitis. I therefore can safely say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for twenty-eight years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience with it.—Peter Sauter Lansburg, Le Sueur county, Minn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $30,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

A very large assortment of
FINE TRUSSES,
Constantly on hand and for sale very low at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Genuine, sold cheaper than elsewhere in the city at
JOS. FLEMING'S,
84 Market street,
Cor. of the Diamond.

SPONGES! SPONGES!

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand at
FLEMING'S DRUG STORE
Corner Diamond and Market street.

CARBOLIC TROCHES!

CARBOLIC TROCHES!
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 MARKET STREET, Corner Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pollution of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

**CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Bashton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ralston's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE,
Corner of Ross and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy29:1y w

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful complaints to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively COUNTERFEITED. The genuine have the name of "Job Moses" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

THE CHEAPEST WHOLESALE Boot & Shoe House IN THE CITY. J. H. Borland,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET,
Has just received a very large FALL STOCK of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
Comprising all styles and qualities, bought at the lowest cash prices direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston prices, thus saving freight and expense.
Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods at factory prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
Orders from Country Dealers promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
Country Merchants, when in the City Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save TEN PER CENT by buying here.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from **$5 to $10 per day** in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
For all the Purposes of a Family Physic
CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

Are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Mos eminent clergymen, most skillful physicians and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of the great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
PITTSBURGH,
Wholesale Agents.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!
ON THE LINE OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 Acres
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America!

3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the
State of Nebraska in the Great Platte Valley.

NOW FOR SALE, for cash or long credit.

These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

Soldiers of the late war are entitled to a
FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,
within Railroad limits, equal to a direct bounty of **$400.**

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere.
Address P. P. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.
sep4-m&w-3m. Omaha, Neb.

Duff's College.
No. 37 Fifth Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.

☞Business Men are the best instructors of business usages.

☞No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. Wm. H. Duff is in attendance the entire day, to write pen and ink copies for pupils.

For full information, specimens, &c., call or address
P. DUFF & SONS.
sep16-es&W-2m

THE BEST AND CHOICEST Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
au28:1y W 78 Nassau street, New York.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at **$100**. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at **10** cents per copy. Splendid premiums. **$500** cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. c115-1y

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:81w-e.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. Extraordinary opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in mature and single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Offices hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, accurately sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar8:1yd&w.

PITTSBURGH
HOMEOPATHIC
Medical Institute,
No. 264 Penn Street.

Dr. Augustus Slee continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of **18** years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. aug.12d&w:1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all disease of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. FAUNTLEY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY
J. D. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Goodansville, Va.
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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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Manufacturing Chemists,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.
L. D. SINE'S
EIGHTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.
To be Drawn Monday, January 1, 1872.
$200,000 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TWO GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES.
$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD. $10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER.
Five Prizes of $1,000 each in GREENBACKS
Ten Prizes $5,000. in
One span of matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver Mounted Harness, wo th $1,500.
5 Horses and Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600 each. Five fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $500 each. 25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $300 each. 2,300 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each, Ladies' Gold Lenantine and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.
Solid Silver and Double Plated Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.
Number of Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.
Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 86,
OFFICE, 101 W. 5th street. CINCINNATI, O.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE
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IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Persons Who Are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, can create a new growth by its use.

It is the best HAIR DRESSING in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

Price **$1.00**. For sale by all druggists.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
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WHOLESALE AGENTS.

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Course of study and business training eminently thorough, systematic and practical.

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For circulars containing full information call at the college or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
sep24-86s&W

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—WESTERN District of Pennsylvania ss. At Somerset, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1871.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Azarian Dunham, of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District.

GEO. W. BENFORD, Assignee.
SOMERSET, Nov. 14, 1871. nov18:3tW

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, of your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, tingling, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, insanity, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no remedy like it. It is the anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbold's Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE,
OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50
Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
stablished upward of twenty years, prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLAND.

Wales No Better—Alexandra Ill.

LONDON, November 27.—The last official bulletin of the physicians up to ten o'clock Sunday morning reports that the Prince of Wales had passed a sleepless night. The fever is increasing, but the strength of the patient still holds out against it. The Queen is constantly at the bedside of the Prince.

LONDON, November 27.—The Court circular in the evening journals announces that Her Royal Highness, the Princess Alexandra, is ill.

LONDON, November 27.—The physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales issued a bulletin this evening stating that the Prince had been quieter to-day; there is, however, no change in the symptoms of the disease under which he is suffering.

Riot at Dover.

LONDON, November 27.—Some rioting is reported to have taken place at Dover yesterday. The disorder was easily suppressed by the local authorities.

Republicanism in England.

LONDON, November 27.—The Paris *Figaro* says: There now exists in England sixty-eight clubs devoted to Republicanism.

ITALY.

Opening of the Parliament at Rome.

ROME, November, 27.—For the first time since the occupation of Rome the Italian Parliament met in this city to-day, and was opened by a speech delivered in person by His Majesty, King Victor Emanuel. In commencing, he alluded to the events connected with the occupation of the city, and said: Italy, restored to herself; had recovered her place in the world. He was convinced that Rome would remain the seat of the Pontiface. The relations between Italy and other nations, His Majesty said, are friendly, and he believed that peace would continue, but he warned Parliament that they would be held to a strict account in the future if they neglected to perfect a thorough reorganization of the military and naval forces of the Kingdom.

BELGIUM.

The People Still Tumultuous.

BRUSSELS, November 27.—The popular manifestations in the streets to-day were of an excited but undecisive character. The *Sunday Moniteur* published an official notice of the dismissal of M. De Decker to-day as Governor of Limburg. The police were on duty in force, and dispersed all crowds of angry persons, so that no serious disturbance has occurred.

The Governorship of Limburg.

BRUSSELS, November 27.—The ministry have been engaged to-day in discussing the resignation of M. De Decker as Governor of the Province of Limburg. It has not yet transpired what action was taken on the subject.

GERMANY.

Opening of the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, November 27.—The Session of the Diet of the Kingdom of Prussia was opened to-day by the King in person. The speech from the throne points to the financial prosperity of the country, proposes a general increase of official salaries and recommends the encouragement by the Diet of railway enterprises. The speech was well received and the Emperor-King, loudly cheered by the members of the Diet on entering and leaving the Chamber.

DISASTER ON THE DEEP.

Vessels Collide Off the Irish Coast—Nine Men Missing.

LONDON, November 27.—A collision occurred last night, off the Irish Coast, between the ships Marmion and Osceola. The latter sank soon after she was struck. Several of the crew escaped by jumping aboard the Marmion, but nine men are missing. It is hoped they saved themselves in one of the boats.

RUSSIA.

Arming Extensively.

LONDON, November 27.—The *Standard* is informed that Russia has undertaken special armaments on a gigantic scale. She is forming two fortified camps each to hold 180,000 men. One has been established at Smolensk and the other will probably be located on the Galician frontier. These preparations are believed to be directed more particularly against Austria, because the appointment of Count Andrassy is regarded as unfavorable to Russia.

AUSTRIA.

The Cabinet.

VIENNA, November 27.—Dr. Rudolf Bresetel, formerly of the Cis Leithian Cabinet, has been appointed Minister of Finance.

Austro-American Trade Marks.

VIENNA, November 27.—John Jay, the United States Minister to Austria, and Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have signed an international convention between the United States and Austri, a guaranteeing the inviolability of the trade marks between the two countries.

SWITZERLAND.

Suicide of Ex-Queen Isabella's Son-in-Law.

LNNDON, November 27.—A dispatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, announces that Count Gergenti, son-in-law of ex Queen Isabella, of Spain, has committed suicide in that city.

FRANCE.

Monsigneur Dupanloup on Gambetta.

PARIS, November 27.—Archbishop Dupanloup, publishes a letter severely criticising the sentiments expressed by Gambetta, in his speech recently delivered at St. Quentin.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, November 27.—Consols 93¼@93⅜; 5-20's '62, 91⅝; 5-20's '65, 82¼; 5-20's '67, 91⅜; 10-40's, 91¾.

FRANKFORT, November 27.—5-20's of '62, 97⅛@97⅜.

PARIS, November 27.—Rentes 56 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 9¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 25s 30d. Pork 41s. Cheese 60s. Tallow 48s. Beef, 77s 6d for raw prime; no extra in market. Lard 45s 6d. Crude petroleum 1s 1d.

ANTWERP, November 27.—Petroleum, refined, 47¼.

POLITICAL.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees on the Democratic Situation.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., November 27.—Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees is out in a card in the *Journal*, of this city, in which he proposes an important Democratic party movement.

He says: I keenly appreciate the importance of an authoritative expression of the principles which are to guide us in the future as in the past. It should be made, too, at an early date, in order that the organization shall be perfected, and confidence restored by the time the approaching campaign is upon us. This, however, should be the work of a National Convention, embracing delegates from all the States.

I am in favor of calling such a Convention at some central point in the west, and on a day not later than the 22d of February. The call should be issued by the National Executive Committee. Delegates should be appointed by State and district committees. The business of this body should be to carefully and patiently weigh all the views laid before it, and to agree upon and publish a clear and definite declaration of principles upon all matters affecting the political welfare of the people and the safety of our free institutions. This being done, it should adjourn to a day fixed for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, and in the meantime discuss and approve or disaprove of what has been done. It would then be the duty of all Democrats taking part in politics, to submit to the voice of the majority. If there are such as prefer their own convictions, even to the platform of a National Convention, they can step aside in quiet, without embarrassing anybody else.

Let us, however, have political, as well as personal, harmony and success is within our reach. If the entire Democratic vote can be consolidated, inspired with enthusiasm and brought to the polls, General Grant cannot be re elected. It was the vote in our party that stayed at home on the days of the late elections which wrought such wide spread defeat. There is no increase of the Republican vote.

I make the above suggestion knowing that it is entirely practicable, and that it meets an unjust demand of the present crisis. I shall respectfully urge it upon the attention of the National Executive Committee and ask for it the favorable consideration of Conservative men everywhere.

Hon. Geo. H. Parker's "New Departure."

DAVENPORT, Iowa, November 27.—Hon. Geo. H. Parker of this city, one of the prominent Democrats of the State, publishes a card in the *Democrat* of this evening, in which he says the Democratic party, as an organization, is dead, and if the Democrats expect to resurrect their principles and succeed in 1872, they must abandon the old organization and become an integral portion of the new party. The article creates much excitement in political circles.

[The Democratic party will survive Mr. Parker's opinions. Go in peace, George.—ED.]

SACRILEGIOUS STUDENTS.

A Party of Amateur Medicos Violate the Cemetery at Havana—The Governor, After Some Difficulty, Ferrets Out the Guilty Ones.

HAVANA, November 27.—Last Thursday afternoon a number of medical students of the Royal University jumped over the walls of the cemetery and proceeded to demolish the grave of Gonzalo Castavon and committed other excesses. The Chaplain attempted to remonstrate, but the students stoned him away. On Saturday the Governor of Havana visited the University and demanded of the medical class the names of the culprits. All of the students remained silent, and the case was then turned over to the Court. Several student then testified and six members of the class were found guilty and sent to prison. The Court temporarily detained forty-two others, who are suspected of complicity in the act. The Court is working actively in the case and with the aid of the authorities, will soon have before it all the guilty ones, who will be punished as severely as the law permits.

The Volunteers Collect in Large Numbers and Demand the Surrender of the Students—The Captain General Refuses—A Drum-Head Court-Martial Now Sitting at the Jail.

HAVANA, November 27.—Shortly after the parade, yesterday, the irregular groups and volunteers assembled and soon assumed large proportions. One body numbering several hundreds, assembled before the Palace, another near the Tacon Theatre and the third around the Jail, all demanding the lives of the young men implicated in the desecration of Gonzalvo Costavon's grave. Crowds of volunteers running the streets were ordered to join their companions. Shouts of "Death to Traitors" were given. Acting Capt.-Gen. Crespo positively refused to deliver up the prisoners, stating that the law must take its course. About eleven o'clock this afternoon the volunteer officers got their men in order and under full control. Battalion after battalion marched towards the jail, and at two o'clock this morning a court-martial, composed of officers of the regular and volunteer forces assembled to try the prisoners. The court-martial is still in session. The city is quiet. The volunteers continue guarding the jail awaiting the result of the trial.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death.

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—Col. J. S. Haymakar, formerly of Wooster, Ohio, and latterly a prominent business man of Fort Smith, Arkansas, was found dead in his room at Barnum's Hotel. A post mortem examination showed that death was caused by morphine, but it is not known that he took the drug with suicidal intent. The Coroner's jury will investigate the matter.

Church Consumed at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, November, 27—St Mary's Catholic Church was completely burned last night. The residence of the Priest was also nearly consumed. Loss about $30,000. It was insured.

Under the Wheels.

NASHVILLE, November 27.—Frederick Beastlay, an idiotic negro, was run over this morning by a train at the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad depot and killed instantly. The body was horribly mutilated.

Fire at Ellershouse, N. S.

HALIFAX, November 27.—The furniture establishment of Stephen & Son, at Ellershouse, was burned to-day. Total loss, $25,000; insurance, $20,000.

Another at Keosauqua, Ia.

KEOSAUQUA, Iowa, November 27.—On Friday Craig & Blackmore's drug store, the *Republican* office and Masonic Lodge, all located in Craig's building, were burned. Loss, $14,000.

WASHINGTON.

Suicide of an Embezzler.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—A dispatch to the Internal Revenue Bureau states that F. Mier late Assistant Assessor in Texas committed suictde from fear that he would be arrested for collecting and embezzling Government funds.

The Forthcoming Message.

The leading features of the President's message will be Internal Taxation, Tariff, Finances, Washington Treaty, Indians and KuKlux disturbances in the South. It is understood that the message will recommend the abolition of all the Internal taxes, except on spirits and malt liquors and tobacco, in every form and stamps. A general recommendation is made for the revision of the tariff, although no articles are specified for the reduction or abolition of the duty. It is, however, suggested that those only should be touched which can be included in the revision with the least injury to the country. No material change in the Indian policy will be recommended. The message will allude but briefly to the Ku-Klux. It will be left to the Attoney General to report at length that question. The result of the labors of the High Joint Commission will be a subject of congratulation. What further measures will be taken respecting the recent campaign in Corea have not yet been definitely determined, but a strong policy, however, is indicated for the punishment of the Coreans for the murder of the wrecked American seamen. It is not considered completed. The San Domingo question is yet under advisement.

Ben Wade.

Ex-Senator Wade has declined the tender made him by Secretary Fish of President or Umpire on the Boundary Commisson between England and Liberia. Wade says his position as chief law officer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, will not permit him to be long away to attend to that business. The position he now fills in the railroad company is the one which was offered Minister Schenck, prior to the latter having been appointed to the English Mission.

Estimated Supply of Cotton for 1872.

The following estimate of the supply of cotton from all points of the world for the year ending September 30th, 1872, is from the most reliable source:

Crop of the United States, 3,225,000 bales.
Supply from East Indies, 1,000,000.
Brazil, 300 000.
Egypt, 320,000.
From other counties 250,000.
Add the above, excess of stock in European ports, 254,000 bales.
Excess in United States ports, 45,000 bales.
In spinners, hands 300,000 bales.
Making a total supply for the year of 6,479,000 bales.

Allowing that the consumption for the entire year will be at the rate of 125,000 bales per week, which rate can only be reduced by extremely low prices there would be on hand at the end of the year 239,000 bales.

Weather Probabilities.

The brisk Northwesterly winds will probably diminish to night, and veer to the Northeast in the middle and Eastern States by Tuesday noon. Pleasant weather will prevail in the South Atlantic States, and the area of low barometer will develope west of the Mississippi, with cloudy and threatening weather extending Eastward to the Blue ridge. Partially cloudy weather with light winds will prevail on the lakes. Cautionary signals will continue at Cape May, Norfolk, New York and New London.

THE SUFFERING SOUTH.

South Carolina Debt.

NEW YORK, November, 26.—A correspondent writes from Columbia, South Carolina, that the debt of that State is over $15,000,000. It has been heretofore stated at about seven and three-quarter millions. The frauds alleged against some officials are fully confirmed.

Another Debt Statement.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 27.—A committee of influential citizens, including Hon. J. D. Pope and ex-Governor Orr, publish the result of their examination of the Treasurer's debt statement, which they find to be correct. The Committee report that the total debt of South Carolina is $11,995,306 exclusive of $6,000,000 owing in New York. The American Banking Company certify that they have in their possession $6,000,000 sterling of funding donds, and Governor Scott has instructed them to print no more bonds or stocks of any kind for this State.

Personal.

LITTLE ROCK, November 27.—Senators Clayton and Rice, and Representative Snyder leave for Washington to-morrow.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution.

MATAMORAS, November 27.—The Revolutionists under General Treviers, attacked Saltillo on the 25th. Fighting is still going on. General Rocha is advancing from San Louis Potosi, with a strong government force, and is within riding distance. Trevino is reported short of amunition. Communication is interrupted entirely beyond the river. Three hundred reinforcements for Matamoras are expected by sea from Vera Crus.

CUBA.

A Defeat for the Spaniards.

NEW YORK, November 27.—A Puerto Principe letter of the 11th inst., states six hundred Spanish regulars attacked the revolutionists in their entrenchments at Oinaguez on the 10th. They were defeated badly by the Cubans, the Spaniards retreating with the loss of one hundred and twenty left dead on the field and three hundred wounded. The Cubans were armed with American rifles.

TITBITS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Tichborne Trial.

NEW YORK, November 27.—A London letter, speaking of the Tichborne trial, says the cost of taking and printing the notes of the evidence has been nine thousand dollars a week. Hundreds of witnesses have been brought from South America and Australia. This week, witness after witness comes up and swears that he recognizes the claimant as the real Sir Roger. The defense will try to prove that they are all mercenary, perjured witnesses, or utterly mistaken.

Reports from the Northern Pacific Railroad say the thermometer is down to twenty-three and twenty-six degrees below zero, with heavy winds. The trains are stopped by the drifting snow, and the telegraph wires are broken in several places by the severe cold.

NEW YORK.

Connolly.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Ex-Comptroller Connolly remained all night at the New York Hotel, in custody of the sheriff's officials. During the day and evening he was visited by a large number of friends, among whom were many prominent citizens. His rooms are the finest in the hotel. Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, his attorney, says that Mr. Connolly's bail would have been procured had the arrest not taken place at the inopportune moment that it did. To-day the requisite bonds will be furnished, after which Mr. Courtney will move to set aside the order of arrest. He says Connolly is confident of vindicating himself, and declares as unfounded the story that he has any intention of going to Europe.

It is stated that the St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Society made threats of rescuing Connolly yesterday, and that they declared that the sheriff was very severe on the ex-Comptroller in not allowing him to go to his family.

Escaped Convicts.

Three men—Harris, Murphy and Boice—who were awaiting sentence in jail in Hudson county, New Jersey, for burglary and pickpocketing, escaped Saturday night.

Brennan.

The Brennan Clubs, named after the Sheriff, held an important meeting yesterday, at which were present representatives from every board in the city. The object of the meeting was to form a permanent organization to nominate candidates for the city and county officers.

O'Brien.

Senator James O'Brien has been tendered the Colonelcy of the Eighty-eighth Irish regiment.

Connolly's Bail not yet Justified.

Connolly was not bailed late this afternoon. The sureties found early in the day, Washington Connolly, Michael Toomey, Thomas J. Cahill, John Morrissey and Bernard Kelly, were unable to justify in the required amount. Henry Hart, it appears, declined to furnish security, his brother and partner refusing their assent to his assuming so large a responsibility. The gentlemen who have entered bonds thus far are Geo. Hoffman $200,000, Owen McGovern $200,000, Washington Connolly $100,000, Thomas B. Connolly $100,000 and Charles Connolly $200,000, total $800,000. The said Connolly will be permitted to occupy rooms at the New York Hotel for a reasonable period; but, if the bail be not then obtained, he will be committed to Ludlow street jail.

All Sorts.

Rumor says that Tweed has resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and Francis M. Bixby, a merchant, has been appointed his successor by Mayor Hall.

It is said that the prospective arrest of Peter B. Sweeny will result in an investigation by Jackson S. Schultz into the affairs of the Nassau bank, from which it would appear that large amounts deposited therein to the credit of James M. Sweeny, at the same time Woodward deposited for Tweed in the Broadway bank, and this money was all for Peter B. Sweeny.

The case of the United States vs. Weld & Co. was postponed to December 16th.

The receiver of the Bowling Green Savings bank will report the condition to the depositors on Wednesday.

A burglar was caught this morning in the act of robbing Tiffany & Co. of fifteen thousand dollars worth of watches.

There were ten new cases and four deaths by small pox to-day. There were one hundred and fifty-three deaths by this disease in Philadelphia last week, and ninety-two new cases were reported there yesterday.

Charles Pilgrim the well known vetrinary surgeon, died on Saturday in Brooklyn.

Fisk.

The Fisk injunction case was adjourned until Friday. Judge Brady announces that there will be a further adjournment.

Broken Faith.

There is a general feeling among Connolly's friends that the Committee of Seventy have committed a breach of faith. Connolly did not expect to be proceeded against in view of his aid to the Reformers.

CRIME.

Murder Will Out.

CHICAGO, November 27.—It will be recollected that a week ago on Monday morning at Champaign in this State the dead and mangled body of Mrs. A. Hudson was discovered behind a hay stack in the outskirts of the town with every evidence of her having been murdered. Her body was taken to the house of her brother Jas. Howard, and an inquest held, but the jury failed to fix crime on any person. The Champion *Union*, just received, says that Howard, the murdered woman's brother, is suspected and that a man named Lane of Sadorus, for whom she formerly kept house and is now under arrest for counterfeiting, is also under suspicion.

A Forger Jailed.

BOSTON, November 27.—John A. Hausen was arraigned in the Municipal Court to-day, charged with forgery and committed in default of $20,000 bail.

Mysterious Murder.

MEMPHIS, November 27.—A gunsmith, named John Meyer, a native of Germany was found yesterday morning about four miles below the city, near the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, shot through the head and back. There is no clue to the murderer.

ALEXIS.

What He Will Do In The Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—The programme for Alexis here includes a military review next Monday, a visit to League Island and the navy yard, winding up with a grand ball in the evening. He leaves on Tuesday. The officers of the Russian fleet are also invited to be the city's guests.

The Grand Duke at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The Grand Duke visited the Brooklyn navy yards to-day.

At Springfield, Ohio, on Saturday, the remainder of a gang of burglars arrested some time ago, attempted to escape by digging a hole through the wall of the jail, but the guard discovered it in time and they were secured.

THE average price of coal at the Pennsylvania mines during the month ending November 10th, was twelve cents less than during the previous month.

Six Algerines who had been captured by the French during the late rebellion in Algiers and sent to Cayenne, arrived in Philadelphia recently by a vessel from Demerara. They escaped to Demerara in a raft. On Saturday they had an interview with Mayor Fox who promised them they should not be sent back.

COUNCILS.

The Consolidated Gas Company Ordinance Passed—Superintendent of Water Works Elected—New Water Commission—The Water Works Boilers, etc.

SELECT BRANCH.

Select Councils met in regular session at their chamber yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. In the absence of President Gross, John M. Riddell took the chair.

Mr. McCune offered sundry petitions relating to a reduction of business tax.

Mr. Rafferty presented a petition for the building of a sewer in State alley.

Mr. Morrow for water pipes on Ann street, Sixth ward.

Sundry other petitions for grading, sewers, etc., were presented and referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Morrow announced the fact that the steamboatmen intend holding a meeting at City Hall this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, with an invitation to Councils to attend.

Mr. Liddell offered a petition of Joseph B. Lyon & Co., asking permission to put down a railroad siding on Thirtieth street. Referred.

Mr. Morrow offered a resolution in regard to an alleged obstruction by the Pennsylvania railway of Thirty-third street.

Mr. Lloyd offered and moved the final passage of a resolution, changing the place of election in the Fourteenth ward, to the new school house at Fifth avenue near Brady street. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Lloyd reported from the Water Committee its action in appointing Mr. Hemphill to succeed the late Mr French, as Superintendent of the water works. He asked Councils to ratify said action.

Mr. Burgwin objected. The Select Branch could not legally elect ratify or confirm the appointment. It must be done in joint session. The gentleman offered a resolution requesting Common Councils to meet with the Select Branch, at half-past three o'clock, in joint session, for the purpose of electing a superintendent of the water works. Paesed.

Mr. Lloyd offered an ordinance permitting Moorhead & Co. to erect a single span bridge to connect their works at Soho with the P. W. & B. railway.

Mr. Burgwin amended to read so far as councils have a right to give permission, and that the parties be required to move the bridge on six months notice, and the cost of the structure to be reimbursed to Moorhead & Co. in the event of such removal becoming necessary.

Mr. McCune objected to the reimbursing clause, which having been stricken out, it was passed finally as amended.

Mr. Seely offered a petition for gas lamps, etc. in the Nineteenth ward. Referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. McCune presented an ordinance from the Finance Committee authorizing a re-issue of new bonds wherewith to replace over due bonds amounting to $128,000.

Resolution of Common Councils relative to the improper taking of a contract for the city water works boilers by a member of the common branch, and calling for an investigating committee of five, three from common and two from select, was concurred in, and Messrs. McCune and Miller appointed. Messrs. Fleming, W. B. Negley and Anderson from common branch.

Mr. Rafferty was appointed on behalf of Select Councils in conjunction with Messrs. Hayden and Wallace of common branch to audit the accounts of the City Hall commission.

Resolution of Common Councils instructing the City Solicitor to bring suit against the Oakland Railroad Company for the amount now due the city from that road was laid over, it being understood the company would settle before the next meeting.

Resolution to improve Dinwiddie street was laid over.

Mr. Liddell offered a resolution instructing the gas inspector to make a chemical analysis of the gas proposed to be manufactured by the Consolidated Gas Company. Laid on the table.

The opinion of the City Attorney in the matter of the consolidated gas published in THE POST in a previous issue was presented and its reading waived, it being presumed that the members had seen, read and inwardly digested the whole business.

The resolution that section 28 of city ordinance, title streets, be so construed as to grant the Consolidated Gas Company all the rights and privileges of the old company, in regard to the opening and closing of streets, etc.

Mr. Shipton opposed it on the ground that the Company gives no guarantee to the city of good behavior.

Mr. Jones desired to know what guarantee the old Company gives that the other one don't—which was a poser not answered effectually.

The yeas and nays were then called on the final passage with the following result: Yeas, 31; nays, 4.

The resignation of Mr. Littell, as a member from the Fourth ward, was accepted, the gentleman having moved into another district and thus rendered his action necessary.

Select Branch having returned from joint session proceeded to consider reports of committees.

Mr. Floyd the the Water Committee reported the current expenses for October at $31,447 62; of which $25,535 38 was for permanent improvement.

Mr. Rafferty offered a petition from the boiler makers of Pittsburgh, relative to the letting of a contract for Water Works' boilers. Council refused to deviate from the regular course of business to receive it.

Mr. Murdoch reported an ordinance permitting Welsh & Bro. to build an iron-clad stable in the rear of their premises on Penn avenue. Passed.

Report of the Committee on the Fifth Avenue Market, relative to Mr. Malone's bill, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Burgwin, Chairman of the Water Commission, reported that the Board had organized by the election of D. W. C. Carroll as President. The Commission had also engaged a room for their use until the completion of Municipal Hall. Report approved and filed.

Mr. Rafferty at last succeeded in presenting the petition from several boiler makers of the city relating to the Water Works boilers and asking that it be referred to a committee of five.

The Chairman informed the gentleman that a Committee had already been made in accordance with a resolution emanating from the Common Branch.

Also, the following: That the P. R. R. had laid another track across Penn avenue, near Eleventh, without authority, and that the matter be investigated. Referred to the City Solicitor.

The report of the Wharf Committee stated that they had considered the recommendation to dredge the Monongahela, above the Pan Handle bridge, but learned form the City Solicitor that they had no power to do so. They also report that the present condition of the river is such as to seriously endanger navigation. The required dredging would cost $2,500. Report received and filed.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

eeting at City Hall Last Evening—Speeches by Capt. Kountz, Felix R. Brunot, Josiah Cohen, Capt. Stockdale and Others.

Pursuant to announcement a meeting of those interested in the improvement of the Ohio river, was held last evening at City Hall.

At half-past seven o'clock the meeting was called to order by His Honor Mayor Brush, who read the call for the meeting, and explained its general object.

Mr. Felix R. Brunot was called to the chair, and Mr. Jacob Reese, Captain Kountz, James Park, Jr., Captain Wm. Martin, Mr. James Reese, Mr. D. W. C. Carroll, Captain J. D. Stockdale and W. B. Hunter were named as vice Presidents, and the Reporters of the Press Secretaries.

Mr. Brunot on taking the chair said There is no matter of more importance to the business interests of this county than the one of the Ohio River. I am in favor of improving the natural highways and not giving our whole attention to railroads We should direct our energies and efforts to securing a perfect system of river navigation. I hope the report of this meeting will induce Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of securing proper river facilities. If the National Government fail to take cognizance of it, I think the State of Pennsylvania ought to take hold of the matter and shame the General Government to improve the balance of the stream.

Captain Martin was next introduced and remarked that he felt a great interest in the improvement of the Ohio river. Most of you can look back to the time when we had a regular line of packets daily to Cincinnati, Louisville, Portsmouth, Marietta, Parkersburg, &c. Where have those boats and their traffic gone? Our trade is now done mostly by tow boats. We have had but one run of coal since last May. Every man, woman and child in Allegheny county has felt the drawbacks resulting from such a system. We have therefore a spasmodic instead of a regular steady business.

But, gentlemen, the steamboat and river interests here are trammelled by the most iniquitous laws. We could turn out a hundred steamers a year in this city. All of this is cut off by our want of water, and hampered by this iniquitous law. I have no idea that I can enlighten you on any subject save one. If you had the river made navigable at all seasons, and the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad finished you would have such a commerce as you never dreamed of.

Mr. Brunot moved that a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions to carry out the object of the meeting.

Capt. Kountz, Capt. Martin and James Parks, Jr., were appointed the Committee.

Capt. J. T. Stockdale next addressed the meeting. He was engaged in preparing a bill that will remedy the grievances complained of. Under the provisions of the present bill every steamboat will be drawn out of the trade. Without the river, which is the life of your trade, you are at the mercy of a single corporation—the Pennsylvania Railroad for instance. Are we to stand by quietly and see this immense transportation legislated out of existence.

The present bill reduces the motive power of your coal thirty-three per cent. Are you prepared for this when the remedy is in your own hands? The bill is, in its present shape, nothing more or less than a patent imposition. We want all these sham improvements done away with. We don't want the government officers tampering with a business they don't understand, but we want laws that will protect both life and property on the Ohio River.

Mr. Josiah Cohen next addressed the meeting. I know nothing of the specific object for which this meeting has been called. I came here to be instructed rather than instruct. I think it is a grave mistake on the part of the general government to neglect these river interests. There is no doubt but that the very life blood of this community depends on the river trade. My heart is in the great cause, and I think that Congress ought to grant petitions which you have a right to demand (Applause). Capt. Kountz was called upon and remarked that nearly everything was said that could be said on the subject. I may, however, remark that there has never been a meeting in this Hall of more importance to the people of Pittsburgh than the present meeting. Though the neglect of our own citizens, the great trade which properly belongs to us is allowed to languish. Considering the advantages of our position, and manufacturing facilities, no city has such poor transportation.

To-day, freights from New York to Chicago are but 28 cts. per 100. From Pittsburgh to Chicago 38 cts per 100 lbs is charged.

I was suggesting to a merchant to-day to ship freights *via* New York. We want as a remedy, the Ohio river improved—a slack water from Pittsburgh to Cairo. If we had that done without expense of lockage, we can carry freight the year round to New Orleans for 35 cts. per 100 lbs.

If we had five to ten feet of water here permanently, we would have a city which, in commerce, would compare with St. Louis. I don't believe that the railroads are working against us. The truth is, we are not working for ourselves. We want the obnoxious, infamous laws that are cramping our trade, repealed. No man will invest a dollar, as the case now stands. The present laws are gotten up by *patentees, and legislators who have an interest in these patent claptraps*, which are not worth the powder that would blow them up, and absolutely detrimental to the steamboats. They have been passing these laws until now the last straw has broken the camel's back. Why not this meeting ask Congress to put these patent clap-traps in the locomotives. One would be as sensible as the other. The patentees are a set of scoundrels, and we ask the people to come to our rescue, and Congress to repeal these obnoxious laws. We want a free canal at Louisville and free commerce of the Ohio River. The obnoxious law was *snaked* through Congress by men who professed to be our friends. Mr. Crawford has betrayed our interests. This law was printed and ready to go through Congress without the knowledge of Gen. Negley. He was told it was all right. Now we find it is all wrong. Mr. Crawford attended faithfully to the interests of the patentees. Mr. Crawford is also interested in a patent fire extinguisher that is being introduced in this locality. The Committee of Councils I understand propose to have one of these patent fire extinguishers strapped on the back of every steamboat captain. (Laughter.)

When we commence to stop the river commerce you might as well begin to move your rolling mills down the river. To day you cannot carry a ton of ore for less than eight dollars per ton from the mines to Pittsburgh.

Mr. Reese said we want a radical improvement of the Ohio river, but he was opposed to considering the improvement of the Ohio river, and the opposition to the steamboat patents identical. I think friend Kountz and others are mistaken in denouncing the inventors. Where would we be now if we had to go back to the era preceding inventions? In the name of the merchants of the west and the manufacturers of Pittsburgh I would demand from Congress that the Ohio river be improved, but I don't agree with these steamboat men in saying that the railroads are crushing us out. He fact is that we need both railroad and river facilities. I don't care if the railroads do impose a tax on my business, if I can make money out of it, that's all I want.

Mr. Kountz rose to an explanation. He used the words *worthless patents*. He was just as much in favor of a good patent as any man in the community. But he was opposed to Congress compelling us to use a useless patent, and taxing the business out of existence, I am in favor of competition. If the railroads can beat me then they can have the track. (applause.)

The resolutions which were offered and unanimously adopted state in substance, that the commerce on the Ohio river is being impaired by Congressional enactments, that the pusent steamboat law is unjust and ought to be repealed, calls on Gen. Negley and Gen. Moorhead to invoke Congressional aid, and requests that the Louisville canal be made free to our commerce, and adding Mr. Brunot to the committee already named to go to Washington.

The meeting then adjourned.

RELIEF TRUSTEES MEETING.

Cash on Hand—Money Instead of Clothing to be Sent to Chicago—The Ladies Relief Society, &c.

Pursuant to announcement, a meeting of the Trustees of the Chicago and Northwestern Relief Fund, was held at the Mayor's office yesterday morning. Members present: Messrs. Pears, Harper, Nimick, Moorhead, Cook, Schmertz, Scully and Barr. and Mayor Brush presiding.

The Mayor stated the object of the meeting to be to hear communications received from Chicago in reference to the appropriation of $5,000 made by the Trustees to the Ladies Committee of this city.

Mr. Pears, who had been to Chicago on business for the Trustees, gave a brief account of his visit and the information he had obtained.

The Mayor then read a letter form C. D. Hammond, acting Chairman of the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, stating that the Trustees could appropriate $5,000 for the relief of Chicago sufferers to be used by the Ladies' Society of Pittsburgh 'but that the Chicago Society could not give credit to the Pittsburgh Fund for that amount, because the money would not pass through their hands. Mr. Hammond strongly intimated that the Trustees should not send the money through the Ladies, Committee and claimed that the Aid and Relief Society of Chicago was the proper organization for distribution, as it could be quite as judiciously distributed by them as by the ladies.

This communication gave rise to a somewhat protracted discussing, the opinion being freely expressed that the Trustees needed no dictation from the Chicago Committee as to the manner in which the funds contributed in Pittsburgh should be distributed. The determination was expressed that the previous action of the Trustees should be adhered to.

After the discussion Mr. Nimick moved that the Treasurer, Mr. Pears, be directed to place in the Bank of Pittsburgh, to the credit of Mr. Springer Harbaugh, Chairman of the Ladies' Committee, $3,500, the balance of the appropriation of $5,000 made previously.

Mayor Brush, as Treasurer of the Michigan and Wisconsin Fund, reported that thus far he had received $32,862 61, and had forwarded and expended on goods $21,999 42, leaving $10,857 19 now in his hands. Mayor Brush then read the following letter:

CHICAGO AID RELIEF SOCIETY, CHICAGO, Nov., 24, 1871.

Hon. Jared M. Brush, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR:—Hearing this morning from Mr. Pears that you have on hand a sufficient quantity of clothing donated for the sufferers of the Northwest or Chicago, we beg to say that there is no want more urgent or pressing upon us than for clothing, especially underguments for women and children. Of course we also need clothing, under and outer, for men, but the women and children are suffering for warm clothing, and if you have any donated on hand, we assure you we can distribute it quickly, and supply the access it is of the suffering.

Yours truly, HENRY KING, President.

The Mayor stated that there were some fifty or sixty boxes of clothing on hand, the most of which is new.

Mr. Harper then moved that, inasmuch as clothing is not wanted in the Northwest and is badly needed in Chicago, the fifty or sixty boxes now on hand be examined, inventoried and an assessment of its value made, and that the entire amount be forwarded to the Chicago Aid and Relief Society for distribution among the sufferers by the fire. The motion was adopted.

A letter from Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, thanking the Pittsburgh doners, and stating that the great need of the sufferers was money, farming implements, building material, provisions, and seed for the farmers.

Mr. Harper moved that the Mayor be directed to forward five thousand dollars to Goveror Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to be appropriated to the benefit of the sufferers in that State in accordance with the letter from his Excellency, dated November 22.

Treasurer Pears reported that he had now in his hands $14,000 for Chicago, and that he had already sent on $46,000.

The meeting then adjourned.

Additional Contributions.

The following contributions to the Michigan and Wisconsin Relief Funds were reported to Mayor Brush yesterday.

Rev. T. H. Schnott; German Ev. Church of Robinson township, $40. German Ev. Church of Temperanceville $20.

Sharon Presbyterian church, Moon township, per W. H. Geary, $75.

Mrs. R. M. St. Clair, Indiana, Pa., one large box of clothing.

Sharon Presbyterian church, of Moon township, one box of of clothing.

Painful Accident.

Yesterday morning a shocking accident occurred at the axe and shovel manufactory of Messrs. Lippincott, Bakewell & Hubbard, on Dinwiddie street, Thirteenth ward. A man named Shively, employed as an ax-grinder, was working about a grindstone, and was in the act of placing a belt to connect the stone with the shafting, when by some means he slipped and fell. His leg was caught in the belting, and the unfortunate man was sent whirling around the shafting with fearful rapidity. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible, but not until the man had made several revolutions. When rescued it mas found that his leg was reduced to a shapeless mass of flesh. He was removed to his home at No. 293 Fifth avenue, and Dr. A. G. Walter was summoned to attend him. It is supposed that amputation will be necessary.

Timely Discovery.

Last evening at about half past ten o'clock, officer Wagner discovered a bright blaze in the room occupied by U. S. District Attorney Swope, in the Custom House building corner of Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street. He immediately went to the room, and endeavored to effect an entrance, but found the room locked. The door was finally opened, when dense volumes of smoke issued, showing that but for the timely discovery the flames would most probably have spread through the entire building. The origin of the fire is yet unknown, but as the shade over the gas meter was scorched and burnt, it is supposed to have originated from the escaped gas, though how the gas could ignite in the absence of a light, or flame is not easy to understand.

THE following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock stock sales rooms, No. 106 Smithfield street:

Third National Bank	139.00
Bank of Pittsburgh	71.50
Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company ($42.72 paid in)	50.00
Hand Street Bridge	62.75
Wheeling Suspension Bridge	52.00
Pittsburgh Gas Company	75.50
Teutonia Insurance Company ($10.00 paid in)	12.75

YESTERDAY morning Deputy marshal Fowler, of Lock Haven, arrived in this city, having in custody H. A. Guernsey, the defaulting revenue collector of the Eighteenth district, of whom we made mention yesterday. Guernsey was taken before Judge McCandless in the United States District court, and bail in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was demanded for his appearance to answer. He has thus far failed to get the security and languishes in jail. Guernsey is editor of the Lycoming *Standard*, published in Lycoming county.

J. N. MCCULLOUGH, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, assumes the management of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad on the 1st proximo, under the recent lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad. He has made the following appointments to take effect on that day: B. F. Smith, Assistant General Manager, office at Cleveland, Ohio; George A. Ingersoll, Cashier, office at Cleveland; G. F. Bingham, Auditor, office at Cleveland; John Thomas, Superintendent, office at Wellsville, Ohio; Wm. Stewart, General Frieght Agent, office at Pittsburgh; F. R. Myers, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, office at Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

RELIGIOUS revivals in Huntingdon county.

Pottsville has a cabbage stock with fifteen distinct heads. Whooh!

IT is reported that Bishop Howe, of the new Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, has selected Reading as the seat of the new Diocese.

THE first regular snow storm of the season, at Wilkesbarre, occurred last Wednesday night. The snow was about an inch deep the next morning.

THE coal mine recently discovered in the neighboreood of Troy, Bradford county, is said to be good for *nix*. The product resembles coal, the only difference being that coal will burn.

THE completion of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad to Medina, thereby connecting that town with Cleveland by rail, was celebrated on the 15th inst. The road will be completed to Denison by the 1st of October, 1872.

JOSHUA KNAUER, of Birchrunville, Chester county, says: A few days ago, his mill at that place was brought to a sudden standstill from a monster eel becoming wedged in between the bottom of the race and the water gate, completely shutting off the requisite supply of water.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	110⅜
United States 6s, 1881	117½
United States 5-20s, 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	111⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	111⅝
United States 10-40s	109⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Road	89
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Cy. Pacifics	113

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 28, 1871.

REMARKS — The Weather continues clear and cool and there is little present prospect of a rise in the rivers sufficent to let out the coal now awaiting shipment. The market shows little or no change in prices. Indeed it is seldom that such a state of uniformity exists for so long a time. Business is generally reported fair for the lateness of the season, and it is the opinion of far seeing business men that a fair trade will rule all throagh the coming winter. The most noticeable feature of the market is the amount of poultry coming in, and the eagerness of the citizens to secure a fat gobler or turkey hen for Thanksgiving day. Turkeys, chickens, rabbits, mince meat, &c., are just now in demand.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	731
Cheese	305
Wheat, sks	1,224
Rye, sks	78
Butter, pkgs	38
Apples, bbls	355
Corn, sks	937
Barley, sks	779
Oats, sks	1,645
Bacon, tcs	2,501

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a fair local demand; the leading houses report sales as follows: Sugar cured hams, 15a15¼c; sugar cured shoulders, 9¼c, plain 7¾c; ribbed sides, 8¼c; short ribbed, 8¾c; clear ribbed, 9¼c; ham sausage, 11c; breakfast bacon, 11c; pried beef, 16¼c; mess pork, $14 00. Lard in tierces, old, 9½c. new, 10c in kegs, 10¾c per lb;

HAY—We can report liberal receipts by river; prices are weak with a declining tendency; the current rates were: $20a24 per ton as per quality.

HOMINY—With light stocks in the market holders were firm; we can report sales at $5 50 per bbl.

LIME—In fiar demand with sales of Pennsylvania white at $2a2 20; Cleveland white, $2 25; Eastern, $1 75 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market was very firm with a good demand for Lake Shore Peach blows with sales of round lots at 70c, and from store at 75a80c; sales of Jersey sweets at $4 00a4 50 per bbl.

POULTRY—In fair supply; sales of dressed chickens at 12a13c per lb; turkeys 16a17c per lb; live chickens by the coop 50a60c per pair; live turkeys, $1a1 5 each; market fully supplied.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; in regard to prices we have no change to note; sales of potash at 7¼a 7½c; pearls. 9a9¼c; soda ash, common, 4c; refined, 4¼a4¾c.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were disposed to take hold sparingly; sales were as follows: fair to medium 50a55c; prime to choice 60a65c per gallon.

APPLES—The market was steady with a supply fully up with the requirements of the trade; sales of common to medium at $1a1 50a2 00; choice lots were held at $2 75a3 00 peo barrel. The receipts have fallen off.

BUTTER—The market could not be termed as firm for some days past; the receipts have increased; we can report sales of fresh roll for family use at 23a24c per pound; other sales were made at a variety of prices.

BEESWAX — Demand limited with sales at 30a33c per pound.

BROOM CORN—Market steady with a good trade demand; we can report sales at 9a12c per pound.

BEANS—Are again dull with a good supply on the market; sales of fair to medium at $2; prime at $2 50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Holders firm under light supplies; sales are reported to the trade at $4 50 per cwt.

CIDER—The stock in first hands is increasing; we note sales at $5, $6a8 per bbl as per size.

CORN MEAL—The market was devoid of animation; we note sales at 85a90c.

CEMENT—The demand has fallen off; we learn of small sales of Louisville at $2 50a3: Rosendale, $4a4 50; Calcined Plaster, $4 25a4 50.

CRANBERRIES—In ample supply; Jersey cultivated, $11a13; Sacketts Belle, $17.

CHEESE—The supply keeps up with the demand; we are reported New York Goshen, 15½a26c; Ohio Goshen, 15a15½c; Factory, 14a14½c; Dairy, 12a13c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—Dull, with more sellers than buyers of standard brands at 20½a 20¾c per gal; these are very low figures.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in more freely, but the market is dull at 5a5½c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh ones at 30c; pickled dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS—We note sales of No 1, live geese feathers 74a75c to the trade and from store at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market since our last has presented nothing particularly new or important; leading houses report sales of standard brands of good to prime extras at $7 00a7 25; good to choice red winter wheat, $7 25a7 37; choice Minnesota, $7 62 a7 75 per bbl; rye flour $5 50a5 75 per cwt.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along steadiiy, presenting nothing very new or important. Wheat is unchanged, but held firmly with sales of red winter at $1 40a1 45; white $1 45a1 50. Oats steady at the rates before noted; mixed and white 46a47c. Corn—new is selling in a regular way at 58a60c, large lots a shade lower; old is dull and neglected and prices uncertain. Barley—Market steady with sales of spring at 83a85c; fall 88a90c. Rye is held firmly at 90a92c per bushel.

VENISON—Sales at 10a12c; saddle, 20.

SEEDS—Clover, $6 50a7. Timothy at $3 25a3 50. Flax, 85c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of animation with dealers as far apart in their views as ever. This h been the situation for some time. The next question is when will there be a revival. This, however, is far easier asked than answered. Prices are nominal and very uncertain.

CRUDE.

The asking rates for the raw material are as follows:

Spot	10¼c
S. O. all year	10¼c
B. O. all year	10¾c
November	10¼c
December	10¾c
Parker's	$4 45

We did not hear of any sales in this market. Dealers generally have trasferred their operations to the oil regions.

REFINED.

The dullness we have before noted continued and buyers are not disposed to pay the rates that are demanded, while on the other hand, holders are not inclined to make any further concessions. We quote:

Spot	21c
November	21c
December	21¼c
January	21¾c
B. O. all year	23¼c

These prices include Eastern deliveries

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, November 29.—The *Courier* says: We note another quiet day. Market firm and prices averaging a shade better on the Upper Road.

UPPER CREEK.

1,500 bbls Spot	3 80
1,000 " " Church Run	3 80
1,000 " "	3 85
3,000 " s. o. 1st quarter 1872	3 80
3,000 " b. o. 1st half	4 25
3,000 " Spot	4 00

ROUSEVILLE.

750 bbls regardless spot	3 90
500 " gravity	3 95

LOWER CREEK.

1,000 bbls 47 gravity	3 95
1,000 " B. O. all year	4 00

OIL CITY.

1,800 Spot	4 15
5,000 S. O. 1st quarter 1872	4 02½

NEW YORK, November 28.—At the closing of the 27th crude bulk was a trifle higher with more inquiry. Sales of 2,000 at 12¼c and 1,000 at 12½c. Refined was held with more confidence. We quote at 21¼21¾c. A cargo of 2,500 was rumored sold at the latter price.

Philadelphia delivery, the market is quiet and held higher but remains quiet. We quote refined for November at 21c.

OIL CITY, November 28.—Market firm: ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 00; 45 gravity at Oil City held at $4 20.

TITUSVILLE, November 28.—Quiet but firm; spot, regular and S. O. held at $3 85a3 87½.

ROUSEVILLE, November 28.—Market quiet and dull; asking rates $3 90a4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 28.—Quiet at $3 95a4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.—Market firm; November to December 21c; January to March 22¼c; January to June 23¾c; standard white and spot 21c; crude 11¾c,

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MABKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, November 20, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 21 cars 378 heads. In addition to these there were as usual, droves from East Liberty, Washington, Green and Butler counties, making in all not less than 750 head of cattle on sale this morning. The quality of cattle generally seemed to be of the medium class not so many prime being on sale; a falling off of this grade. The market opened up slow on medium and common grades and continued so to the close; while on the better grades owing to the fact that they were not so plenty the market was more active, and all of the strictly prime cattle were sold at about last week's prices. while common and medium which were in supply greater than the demand, sold at figures a shade lower, the market closing weak with some tail ends left over.

STOCKERS.

The number of stock cattle on sale was larger than for some months, and were of a good quality. The number of farmers and dealers from the country inquiring for this class of stock was quite large. The market ruled active and sales were made of all the offerings at prices ranging from $3 50 to 4 00 per hundred pounds.

One drover sold out his drove and had to purchase some from his neighbors to fill an for order parties in the country. The trade for stockers which has ruled so dull for a long time, looks as if it would be good for awhile to come, as the inquiry is fair and was in excess of the supply.

The following are the rates ruling for the different grades: For extra $12 00 to 14 00. Cattle $5 75 to 6 25, prime. 1200 to 1300 pound steers $5 25 to 5 50 medium. 1100 to 1200 pound steers $4 75 to 5 00. Common butcher stock $4 25 to 4 50. Cows and heifers $3 50 to 4 50. Bulls $2 50 to 3 00. Stockers $3 50 to 4 00.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was the largest of the season, there being fully 600 head in the hands of the different dealers. As might be expected when the offerings were so heavy, the prices ruled lower, and the butchers thinking it best to lay in a supply at low prices, took hold liberally, and fully 500 head were sold in small lots, at prices ranging from $4 25 to 4 65 per cwt.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, about 900 head; the market was dull and slow from the commencement to the close, with the supply, although light, fully up to if not greater than the demand, and prices from ¼ to ½c lower than last week. At the time we left the yards there were some small lots unsold, with trade very sluggish.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Gold dull and weak, opening at 110⅞ and closing at 110¾a110¾. The weakness was caused by the fact that bankers, who have sent to Washington the five twenties of '62, called in for redemption on December 1st, will to-morrow receive treasury gold checks, payable December 1st, to the amount of $6,000,000, that amount having been already examined and counted by the Department at Washington.

Loans were made at from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying,

Clearings $17,750,000.

Governments were weak and lower at the close, owing to the fact that the Government had accepted none of the offers to sell 5-20s, as they were all considered to be above par in gold, The Press says the refusal of Boutwell to purchase any bonds created considerable dissatisfaction among the parties who put in proposals. The price of gold, at noon, was 111 and the Government could have selected bonds at that price and under from among the proposals, but the Secretary took the price of gold at a later hour as his standard.

Stocks opened dull and steady, but became strong on the news from Washington above referred to, and was firm at the close, when the entire list advanced ½ to 1 per cent. from the lowest point of the day. The advance was most marked in Pittsburgh, Ohio, Northwest, Rock Island, Wabash and Western Union. The current of speculation on the Stock Exchange seems to have changed from Bear to Bull.

Money, this morning, was active at 7 per cent. The news from Washington caused an easier feeling, the closing rate being 5 per cent.

Southern bonds were dull and firm, except new South Carolinas, which were weak.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—Bagging in limited demand and prices steady. Hemp and flax, 15a16c cash. Flour in fair demand and firm for all grades; extra family, $6 25a6 50. Grain in light supply and dealers paying about $1 50 for red and white wheat; 45c for new ear corn; 40c for oats; 80c for Rye. Provisions in light demand but steady. Mess pork, $10. Bacon shoulders, 7¼c; sides, clear rib 7¾c; do sides, 8c; in round lots 8¼c. Bulk shoulders, 5¼c; do sides, clear rib, 6¼c. Sugar cured hams, 14½c; do 14c. Lard, 9a10c. Hogs firm and in good demand. Cattle, $4 50. Receipts light but large arrivals expected to-night. Whisky quiet at 90c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—Flour dull and a shade lower, family $6 60a6 90. Wheat steady; red $1 42a1 45. Corn firm at 44a45c. Rye firm at 78a80c. Oats quiet at 36a40c, Barley firm at 75a85c. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil dull but unchanged. Lard oil dull and declining, 82a85c. Pork firm; old $12 50; new $12 75; sales at latter. Lard quiet, steam 8¼a8⅝c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats firm, but in light demand; shoulder sides 6a6¼c. Bacon firm, sales of new shoulder 8c; new sides clear ribbed 7½c, Hogs active, advanced at $4 40a4 55; receipts for the past two days 10,800. Green meal 4½a5¼c. Shoulders and sides 7¼a8¼c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; Michigan $1 46; amber Michigan $1 41½; No. 1 red $1 39¼. Corn a shade better; high mixed 51⅜c; yellow new 51½c; new 50½c; low mixed new 50½c; Michigan 60½c; white new 51c, no grade 49c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 38¾c; No. 2 36¼a37c; Michigan 38c. Clover seed steady at $6 75.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 27.—Flour—market quiet and und unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1, $1 21; No 2, $1 18¼. Oats lower but in fair demand at 32c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 41c. Bye lower; No 1, 62c. Barley dull and declined; No 2 fall 57½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA November 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; old mixed western 76a78c. Oats firm; white 55c; mixed western 53c. Crude Petroleum 15½c; refined 20½c. Whisky unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE. November 27.—Flour dull and declined; western superfine $6 00a6 37; extra $7 00a7 37, family $7 00a8 59. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 56a1 60. Corn dull; white 68a72c; yellow 68a71c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 25.—Wheat dull; No. 5 red winter offerred at $1 42 without buyers; No. 2 $1 38. Corn dull; new 55c. Oats dull at 40c. Refined petroleum steady at 20¾a21; car lots of crude dull at $4 80a4 85.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Cotton, demand fair and market firm; middling upland 19½c.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling at 17¾a18c.

LOUISVILLE, November 27. — Cotton steady; middling, 18¾c.

MEMPHIS, November 27.—Cotton, sales at 18¼c.

NASHVILLE, November 27—Cotton active and advanced; low middling, 17¾c.

CHARLESTON, November 27.— Cotton quiet at 17¾c.

MOBILE, November 27.—Cotton dull at 17¾c.

Barnet's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin disease.

MARRIED.

GOOD—WARD—On Thursday morning, November 23d, at St. John's Church, Birmingham, by Rev. Father Pollard, MR. GEO. GOOD, of Mount Washington, and Miss ALICE A. WARD, daughter of Michael Ward, Esq., of Birmingham.

DIED:

WALKINSHAW—On Thursday, November 23, 1871, at Butler, Pa ALECK. W. WALKINSHAW aged twenty-seven years.

HOLLER—On Thursday, November 23d, at ten o'clock P. M., of congestion of the brain, ANNIE M., only child of John and Adelia Holler, aged 13 years and 6 months.

KLETZLEY—On Thursday morning, at 4½ o'clock, Mrs. PHILOMENA KLETZLEY, in the 28th year of her age.

TIERNEY—On Thursday evening, November 23, at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Webster avenue, of consumption, Sister M. DE RICCI, (ELLEN TIERNEY).

PRATHER—On Friday, 24th inst., GEORGE C. PRATHER, at his home in Plumer.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 27th inst., at 12 M.

GROGAN—On Friday morning, November 24th, at 7 o'clock, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Grogan.

BRYAN—Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, MARY BRYAN, mother of M. E. Bryan.

ASTHALTER—On Monday, November 27, at 1 o'clock, HENRY J. ASTHALTER, in the 53d year of his age.

MARTIN—In West Philadelphia, on Saturday Nov. 25, FRANK MARTIN, aged 26 years.

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